Financial modeling and Valuation in Excel

PDF
Version

II. Excel’s most useful functions

Index

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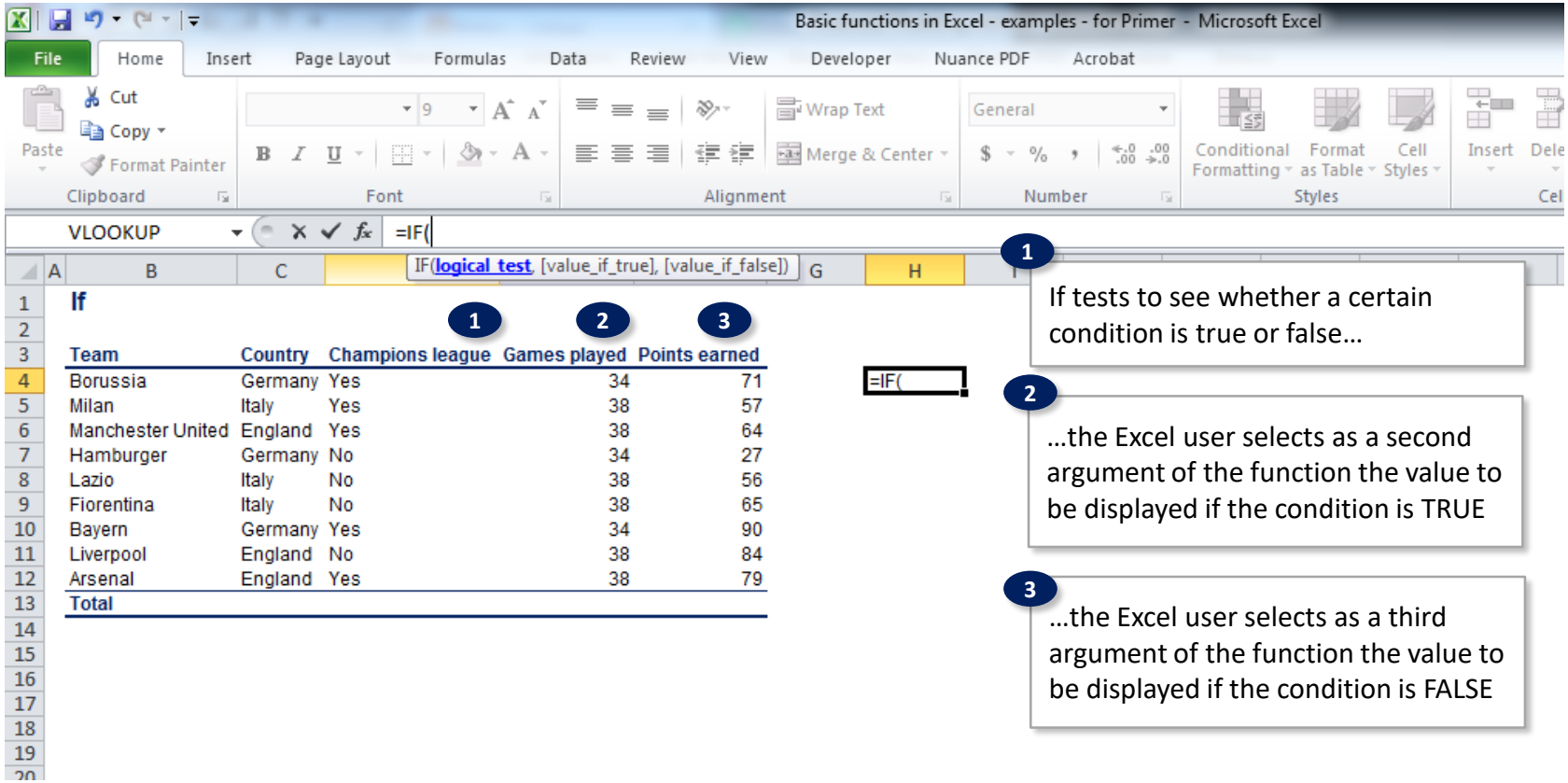
If

IF

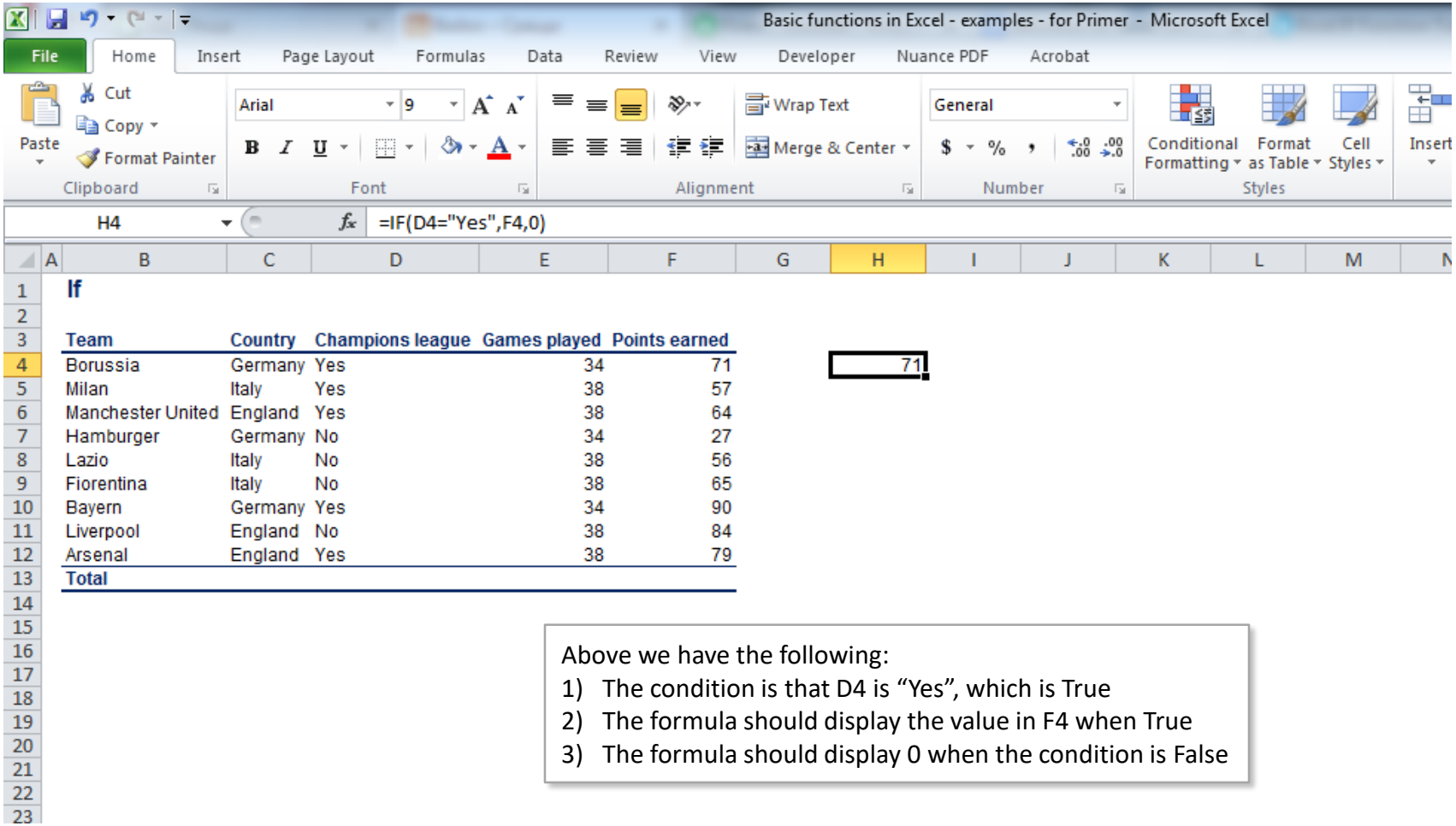


1 If tests to see whether a certain condition is true or false…

2 …the Excel user selects as a second argument of the function the value to be displayed if the condition is TRUE

3 …the Excel user selects as a third argument of the function the value to be displayed if the condition is FALSE

IF



If

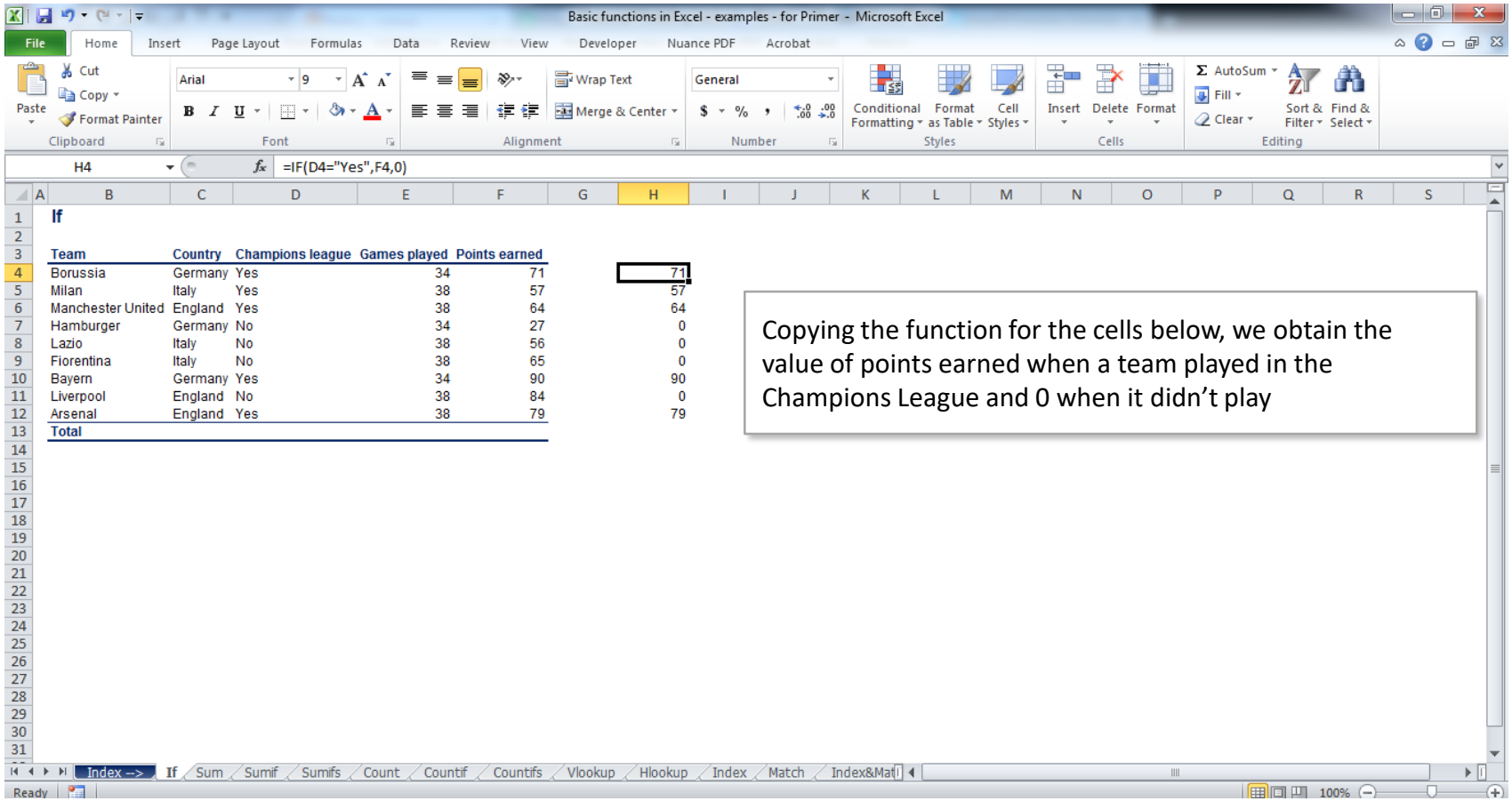
Team	Country	Champions league	Games played	Points earned
Borussia	Germany	Yes	34	71
Milan	Italy	Yes	38	57
Manchester United	England	Yes	38	64
Hamburger	Germany	No	34	27
Lazio	Italy	No	38	56
Fiorentina	Italy	No	38	65
Bayern	Germany	Yes	34	90
Liverpool	England	No	38	84
Arsenal	England	Yes	38	79
Total				

71

Above we have the following:

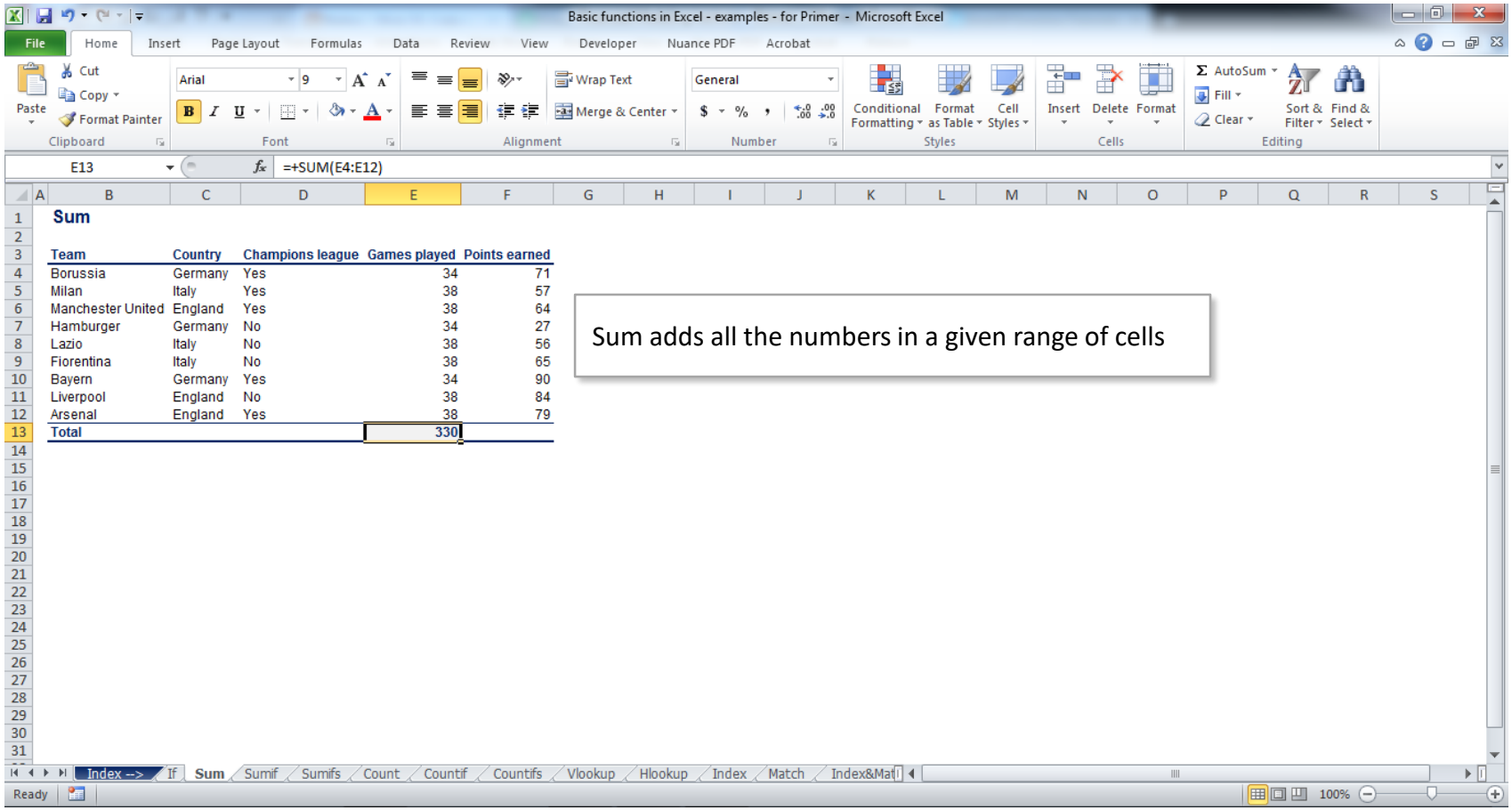
1) The condition is that D4 is “Yes”, which is True
2) The formula should display the value in F4 when True
3) The formula should display 0 when the condition is False

IF


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=IF(D4="Yes",F4,0)
If
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27 0
Lazio Italy No 38 56 0
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65 0
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90 90
Liverpool England No 38 84 0
Arsenal England Yes 38 79 79
Total
Copying the function for the cells below, we obtain the value of points earned when a team played in the Champions League and 0 when it didn't play
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Ready
100%

SUM Functions: Sum, Sumif & Sumifs

SUM


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+SUM(E4:E12)
Sum
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
Total | 330
Sum adds all the numbers in a given range of cells

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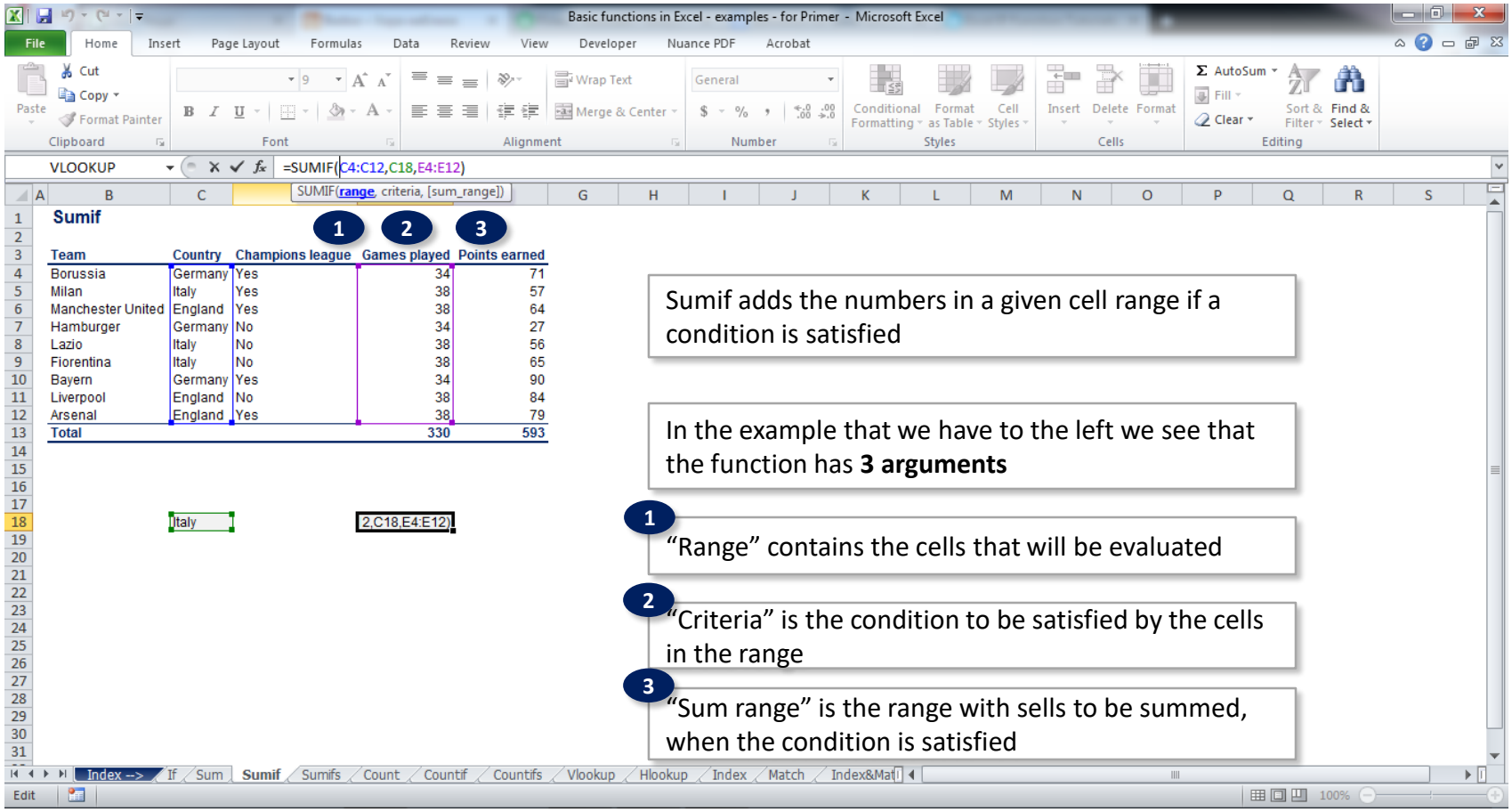
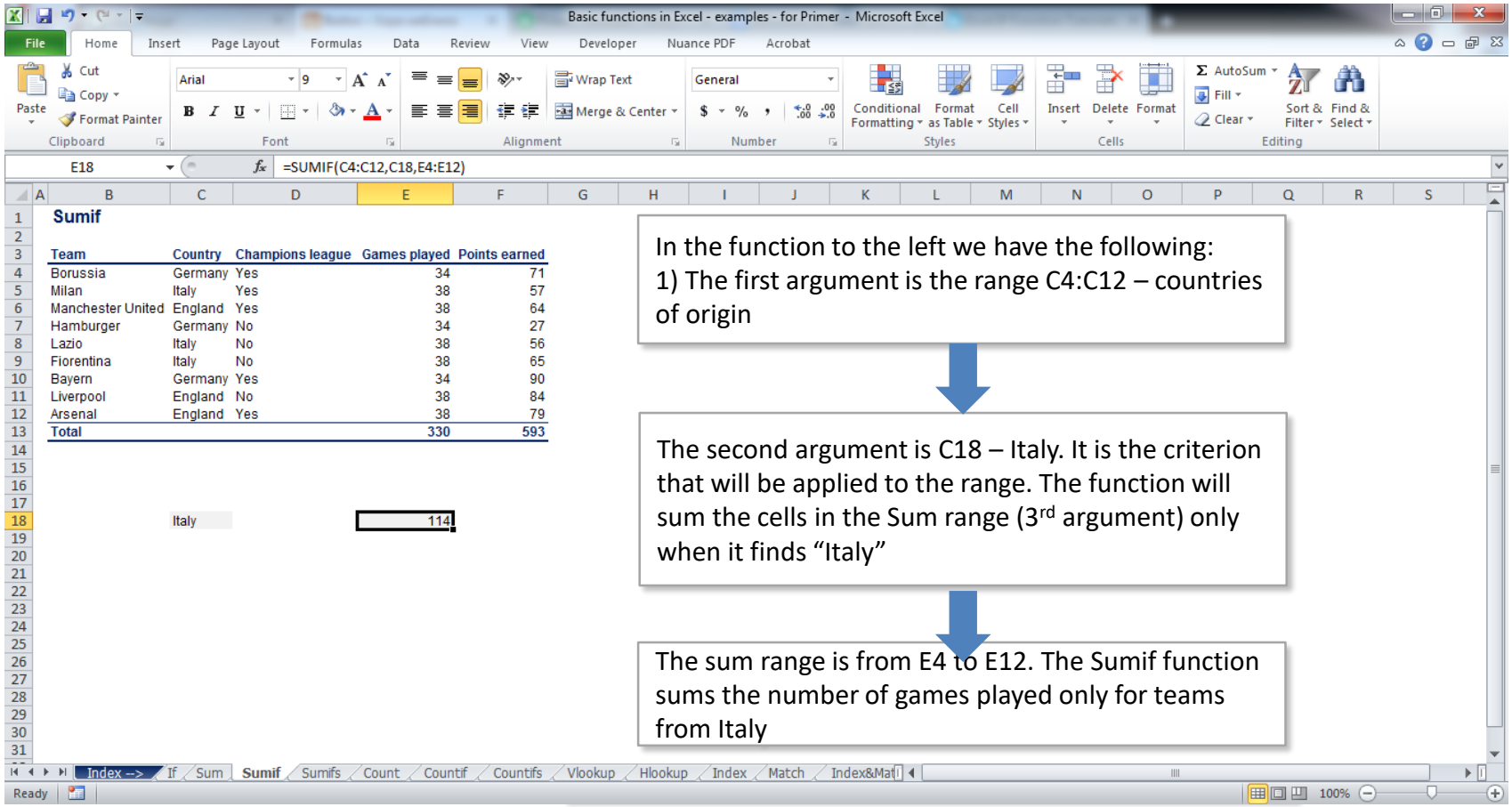
SUMIF


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=SUMIF(C4:C12,C18,E4:E12)
SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range])
Sumif
1
2
3
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
Total | | | 330 | 593
Italy
2,C18,E4:E12)
Sumif adds the numbers in a given cell range if a condition is satisfied
In the example that we have to the left we see that the function has 3 arguments
1 "Range" contains the cells that will be evaluated
2 "Criteria" is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in the range
3 "Sum range" is the range with sells to be summed, when the condition is satisfied

SUMIF


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=SUMIF(C4:C12,C18,E4:E12)
Sumif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
Total | | | 330 | 593
Italy
114
In the function to the left we have the following:
1) The first argument is the range C4:C12 – countries of origin
The second argument is C18 – Italy. It is the criterion that will be applied to the range. The function will sum the cells in the Sum range (3rd argument) only when it finds "Italy"
The sum range is from E4 to E12. The Sumif function sums the number of games played only for teams from Italy

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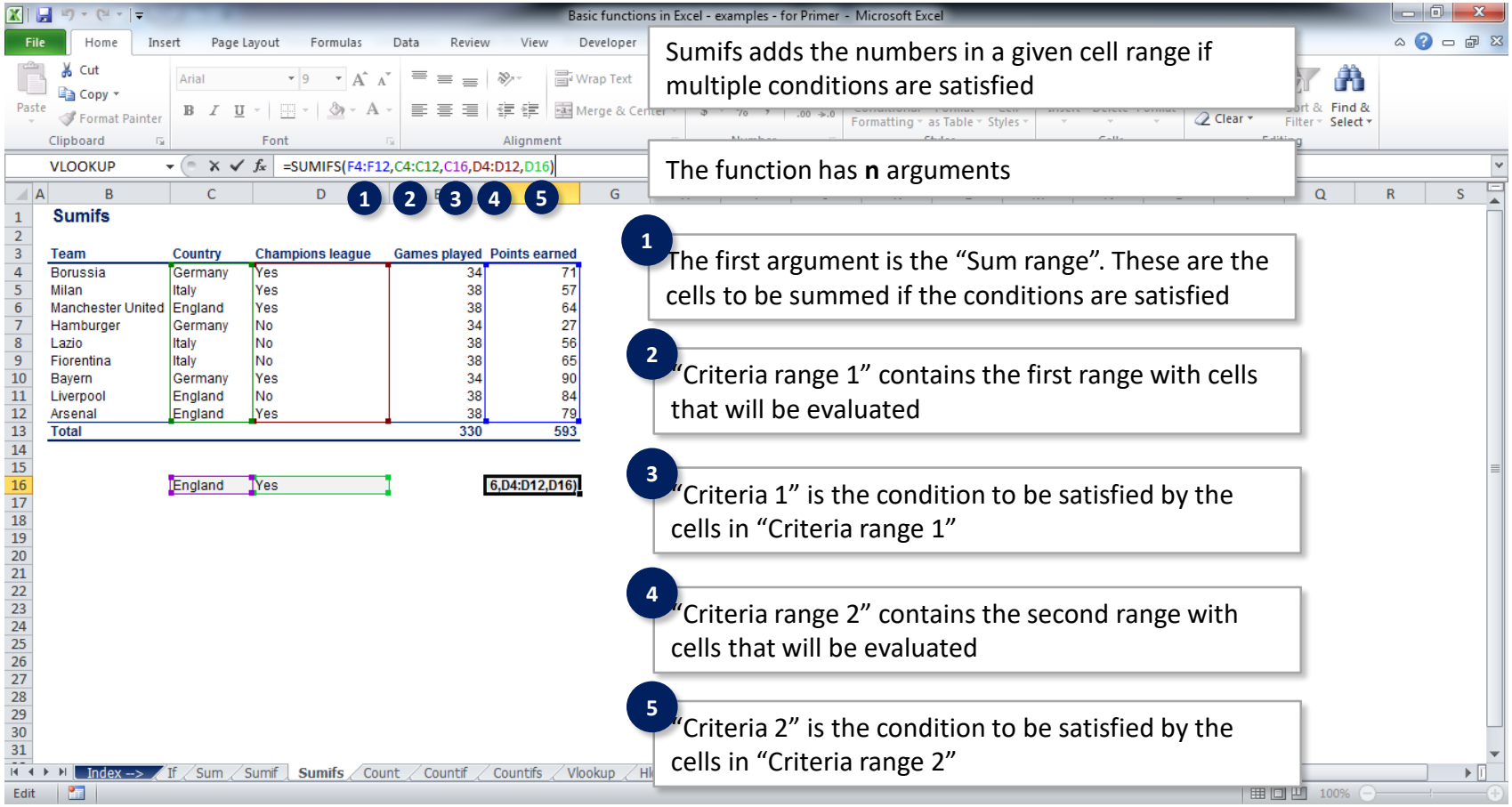
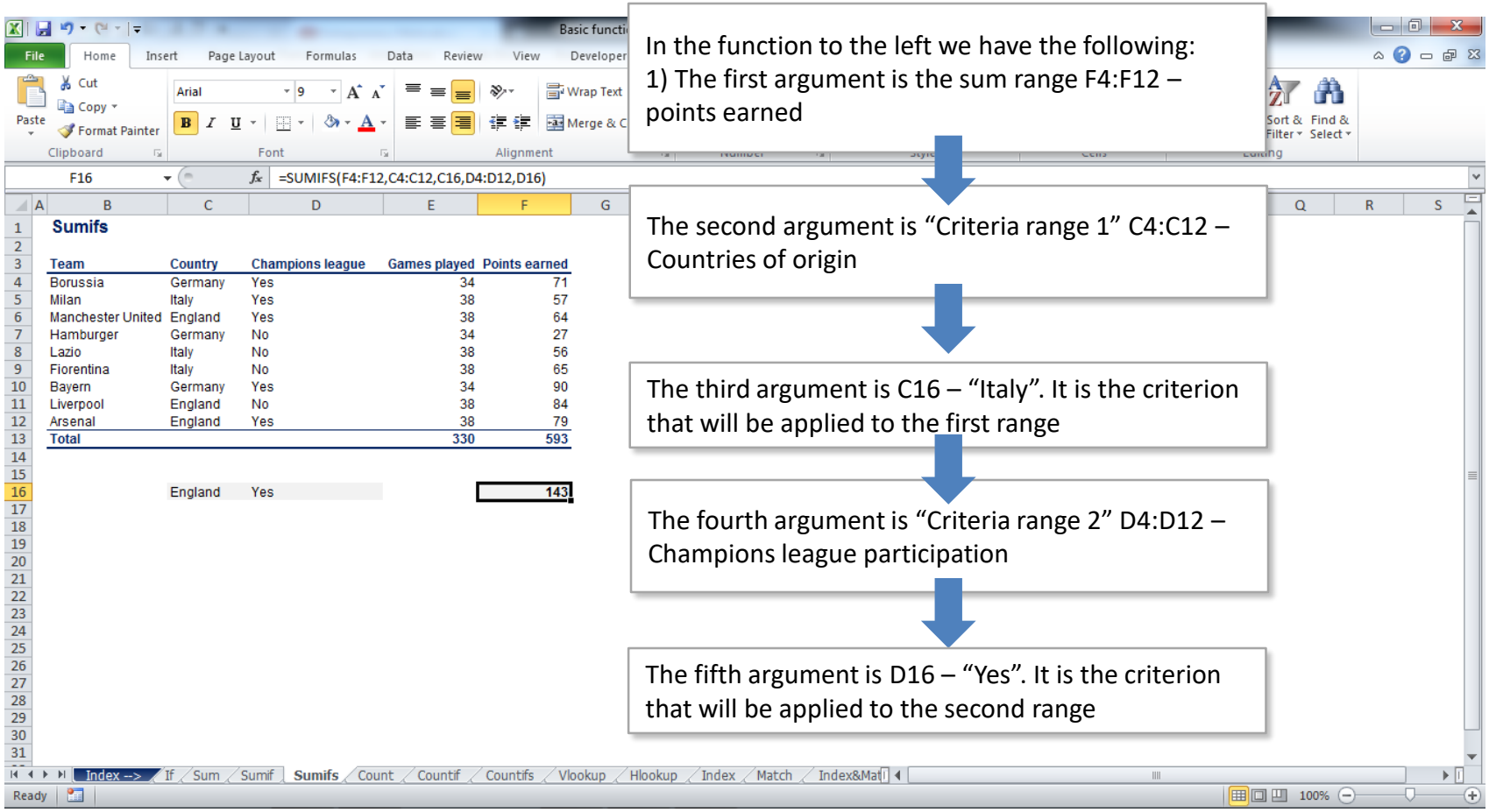
SUMIFS


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=SUMIFS(F4:F12,C4:C12,C16,D4:D12,D16)
1
2
3
4
5
Sumifs
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
Total | | | 330 | 593
England
Yes
6,D4:D12,D16)
Sumifs adds the numbers in a given cell range if multiple conditions are satisfied
The function has n arguments
1 The first argument is the “Sum range”. These are the cells to be summed if the conditions are satisfied
2 “Criteria range 1” contains the first range with cells that will be evaluated
3 “Criteria 1” is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in “Criteria range 1”
4 “Criteria range 2” contains the second range with cells that will be evaluated
5 “Criteria 2” is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in “Criteria range 2”

SUMIFS



In the function to the left we have the following:
1) The first argument is the sum range F4:F12 – points earned

The second argument is “Criteria range 1” C4:C12 – Countries of origin

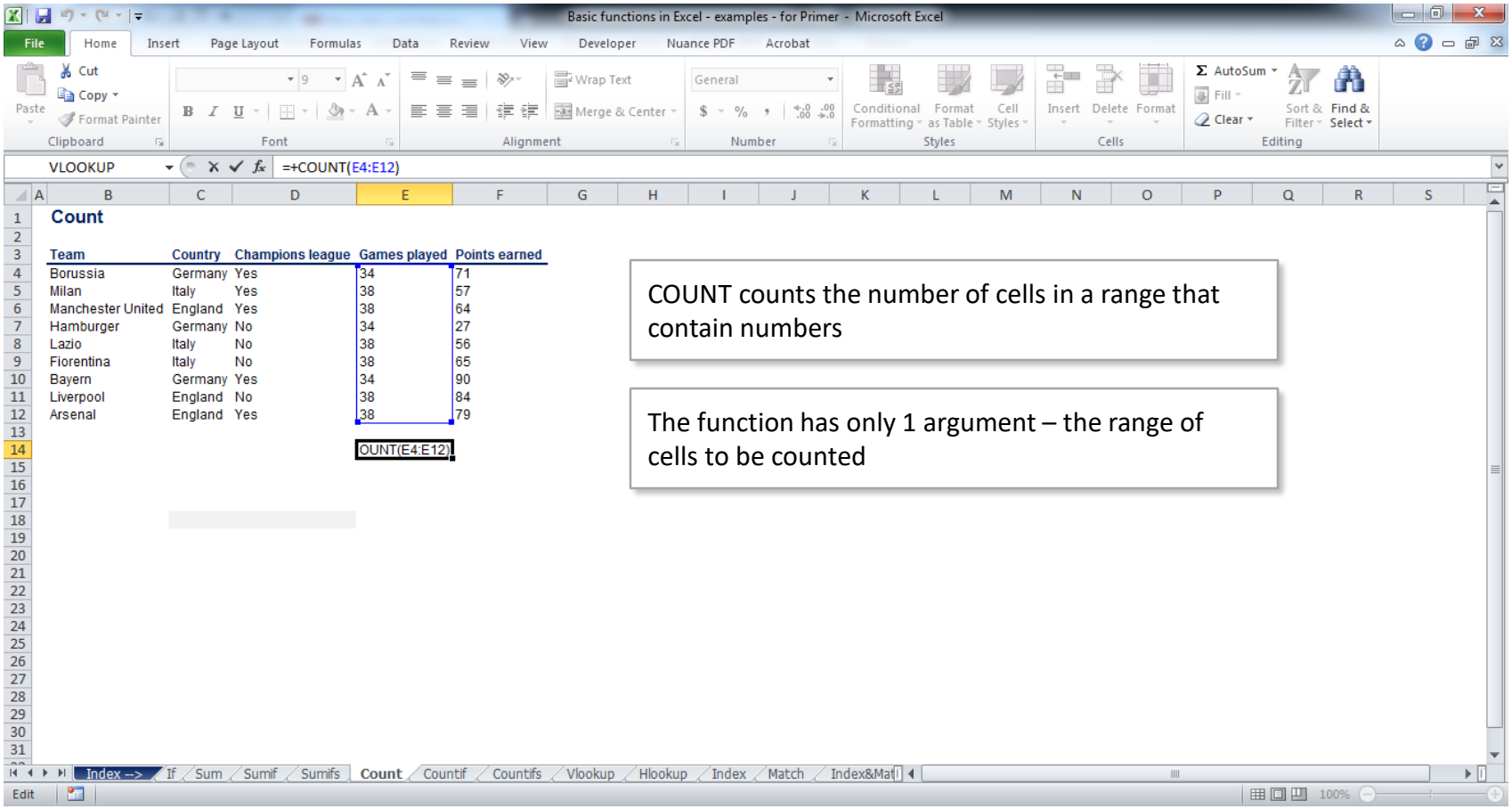
The third argument is C16 – “Italy”. It is the criterion that will be applied to the first range

The fourth argument is “Criteria range 2” D4:D12 – Champions league participation

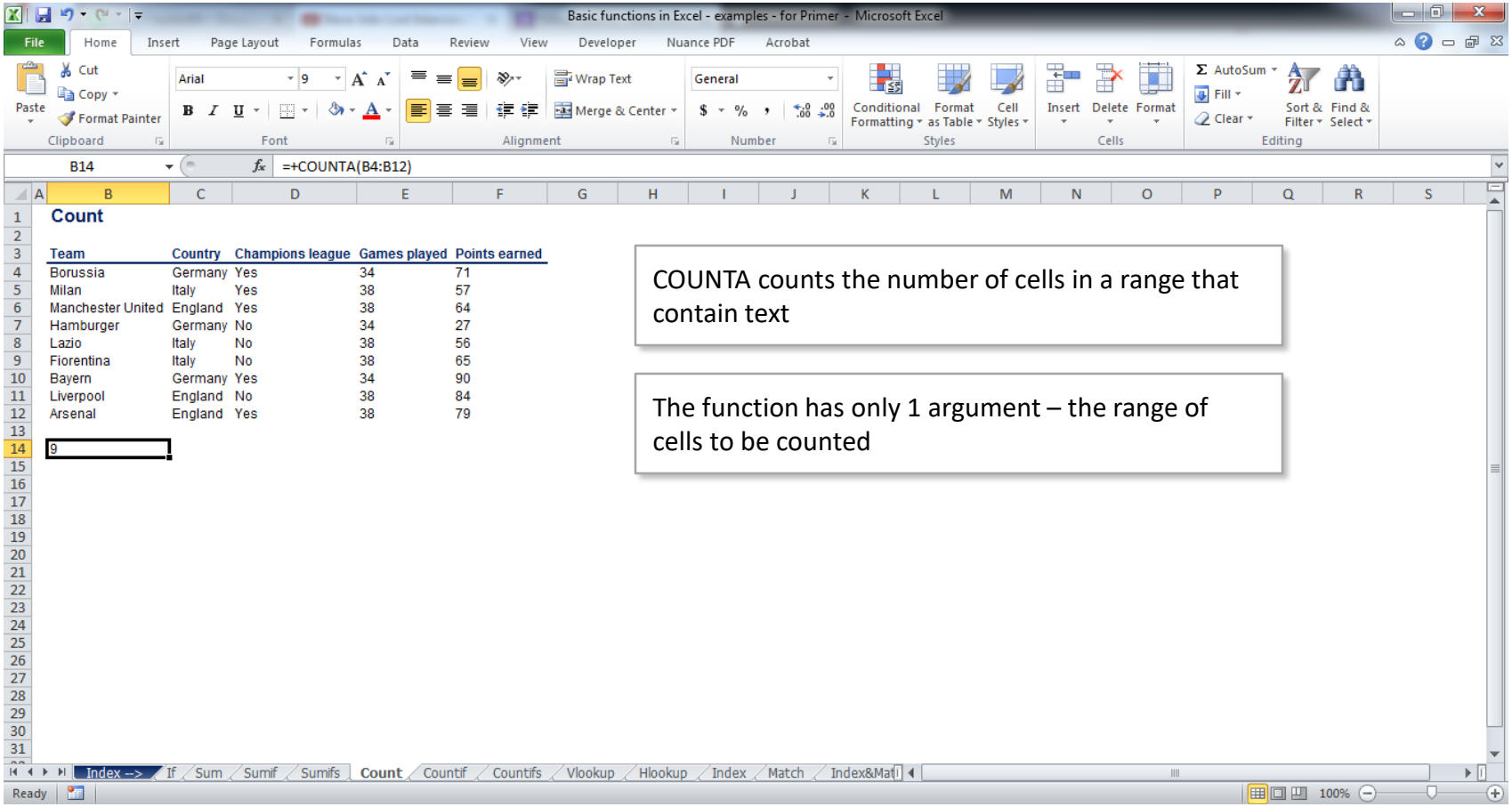
The fifth argument is D16 – “Yes”. It is the criterion that will be applied to the second range

COUNT Functions: Count, Counta, Countif, Countifs

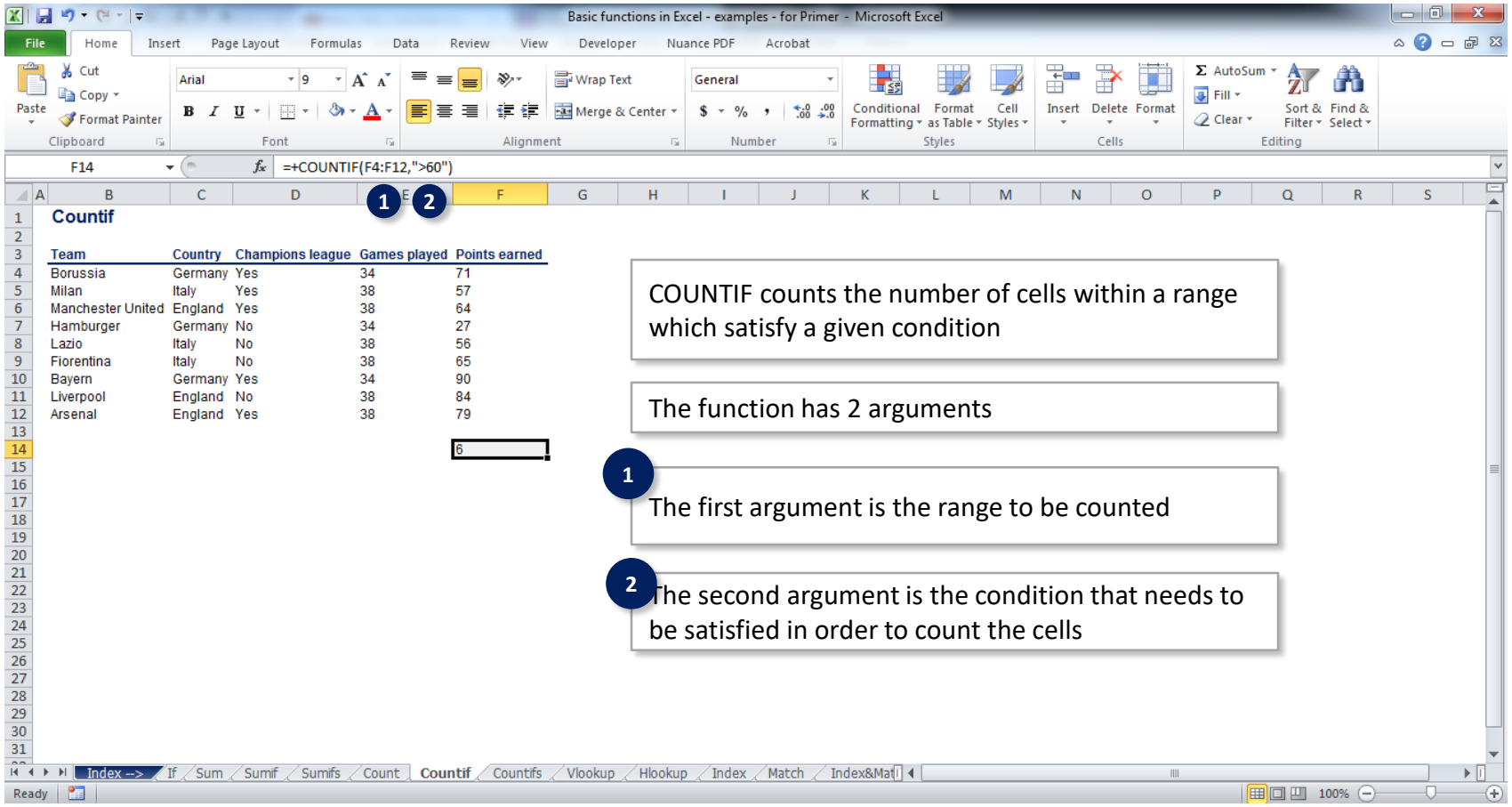
COUNT


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
VLOOKUP
=+COUNT(E4:E12)
Count
Team
Country
Champions league
Games played
Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
OUNT(E4:E12)
COUNT counts the number of cells in a range that contain numbers
The function has only 1 argument – the range of cells to be counted
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Edit

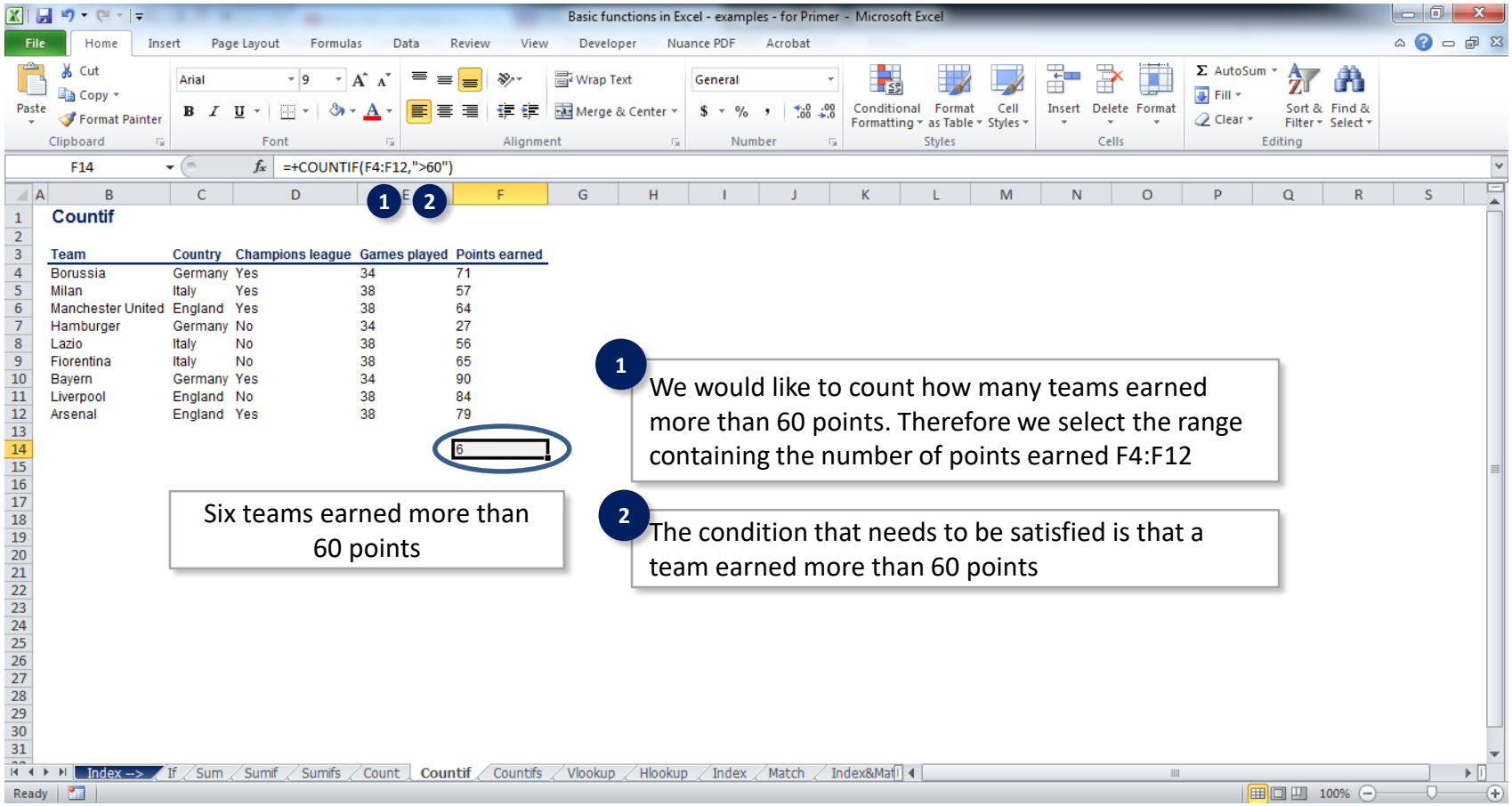
COUNTA


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+COUNTA(B4:B12)
Count
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
9
COUNTA counts the number of cells in a range that contain text
The function has only 1 argument – the range of cells to be counted

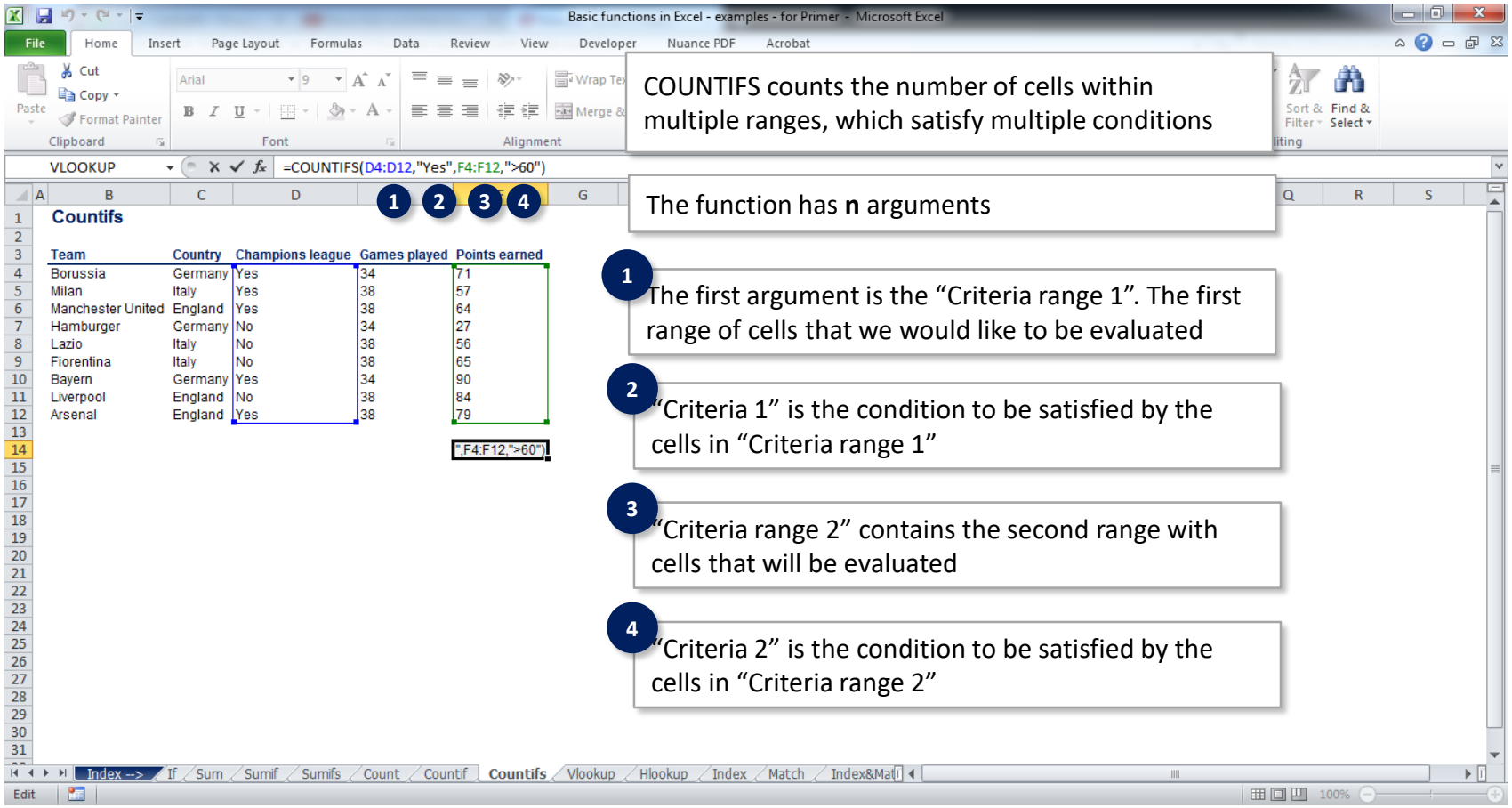
COUNTIF


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+COUNTIF(F4:F12,">60")
Countif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
6
1
2
COUNTIF counts the number of cells within a range which satisfy a given condition
The function has 2 arguments
1
The first argument is the range to be counted
2
The second argument is the condition that needs to be satisfied in order to count the cells

COUNTIF


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+COUNTIF(F4:F12,">60")
Countif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
6
Six teams earned more than 60 points
1
We would like to count how many teams earned more than 60 points. Therefore we select the range containing the number of points earned F4:F12
2
The condition that needs to be satisfied is that a team earned more than 60 points

COUNTIFS

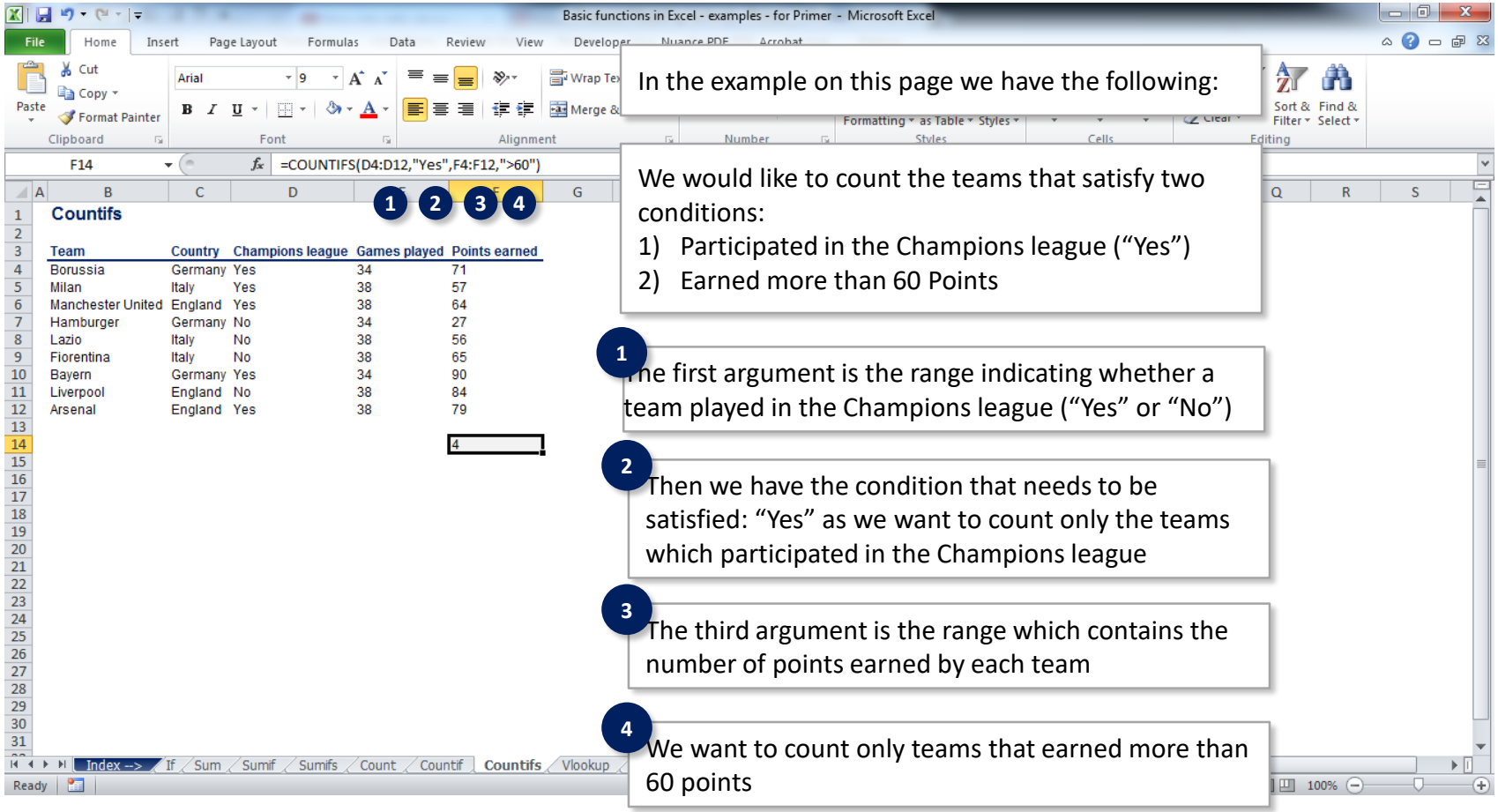

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=COUNTIFS(D4:D12,"Yes",F4:F12,">60")
Countifs
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
,F4:F12,">60")
1 2 3 4
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Edit

COUNTIFS counts the number of cells within multiple ranges, which satisfy multiple conditions

The function has **n** arguments

1. The first argument is the “Criteria range 1”. The first range of cells that we would like to be evaluated
2. “Criteria 1” is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in “Criteria range 1”
3. “Criteria range 2” contains the second range with cells that will be evaluated
4. “Criteria 2” is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in “Criteria range 2”

COUNTIFS


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=COUNTIFS(D4:D12,"Yes",F4:F12,">60")
Countifs
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | 27
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
4
1
2
3
4
Index -->
If
Sum
Sumif
Sumifs
Count
Countif
Countifs
Vlookup
Ready

In the example on this page we have the following:

We would like to count the teams that satisfy two conditions:

1) Participated in the Champions league ("Yes")
2) Earned more than 60 Points

1 The first argument is the range indicating whether a team played in the Champions league ("Yes" or "No")

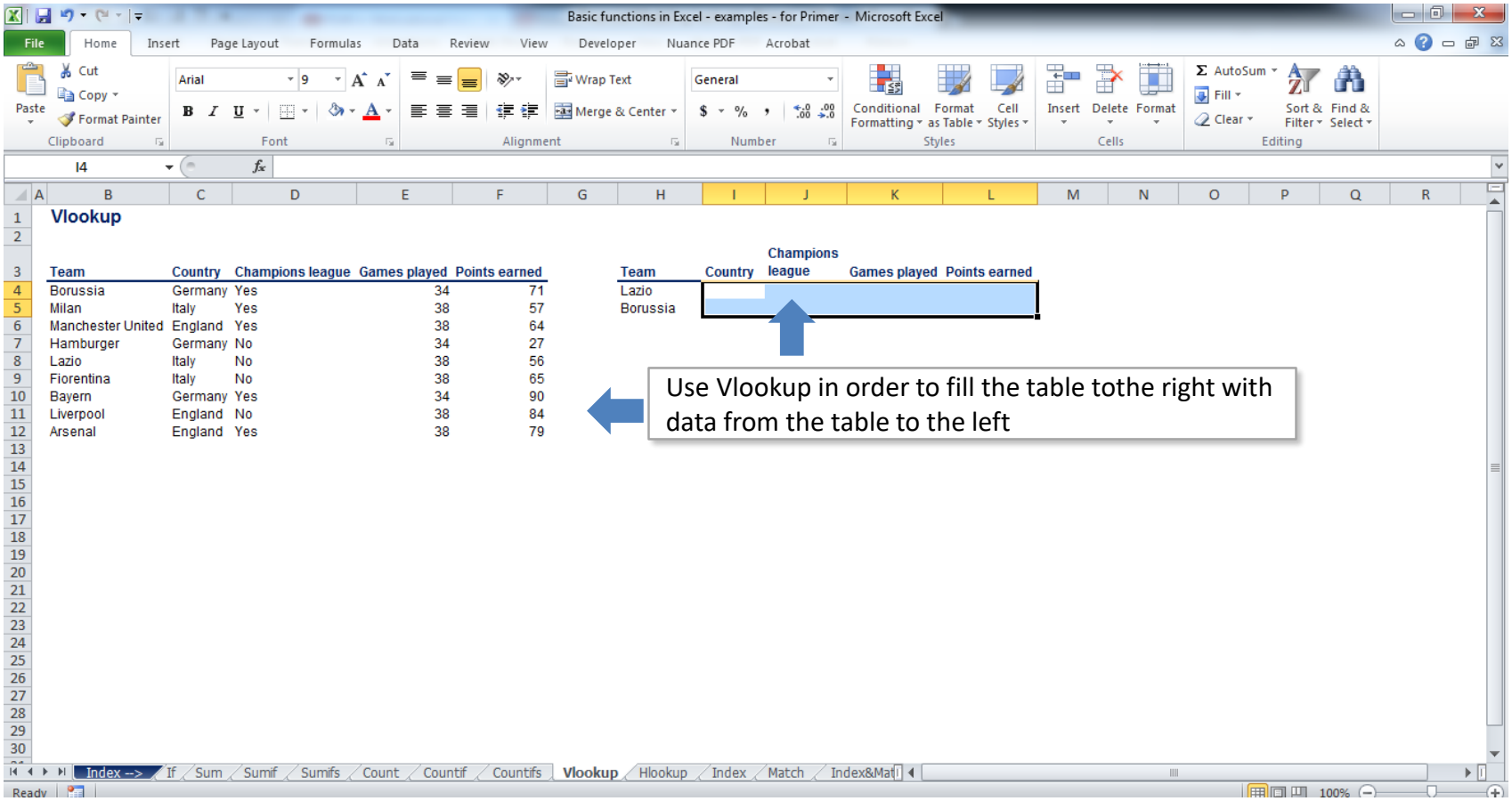
2 Then we have the condition that needs to be satisfied: "Yes" as we want to count only the teams which participated in the Champions league

3 The third argument is the range which contains the number of points earned by each team

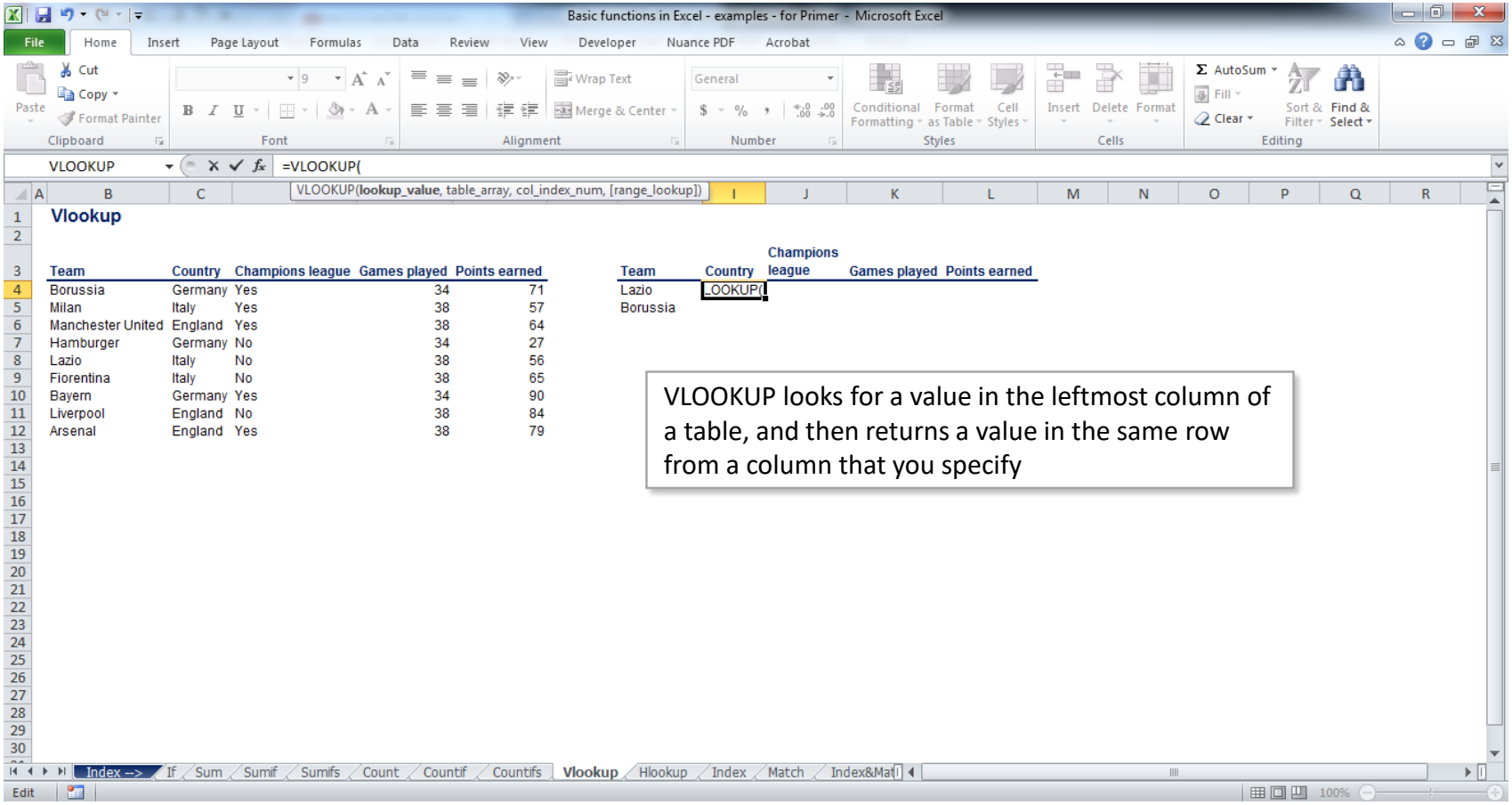
4 We want to count only teams that earned more than 60 points

Lookup Functions: Vlookup & Hlookup

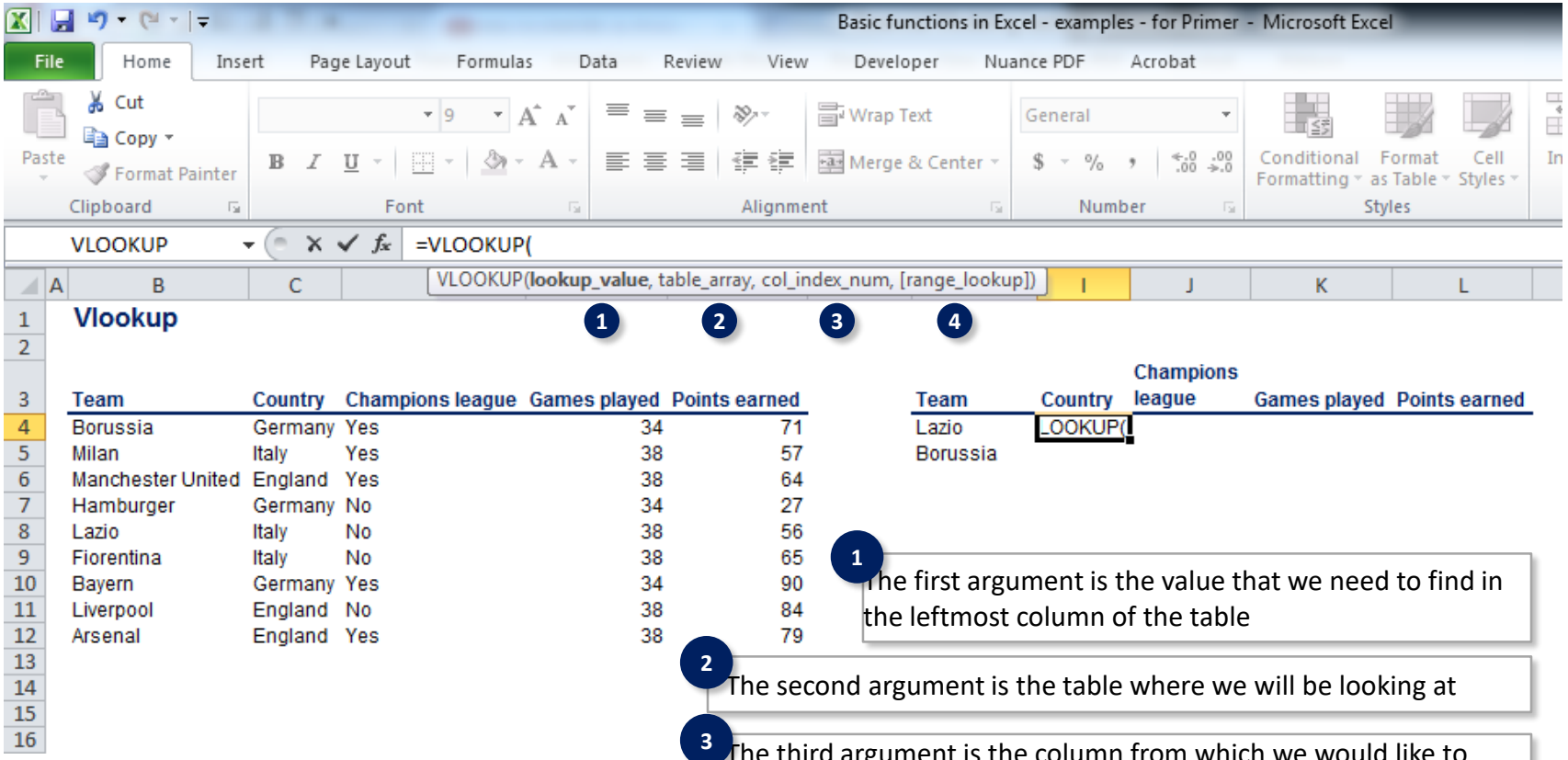
VLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Vlookup
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Lazio
Borussia
Use Vlookup in order to fill the table tothe right with data from the table to the left
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Ready

VLOOKUP

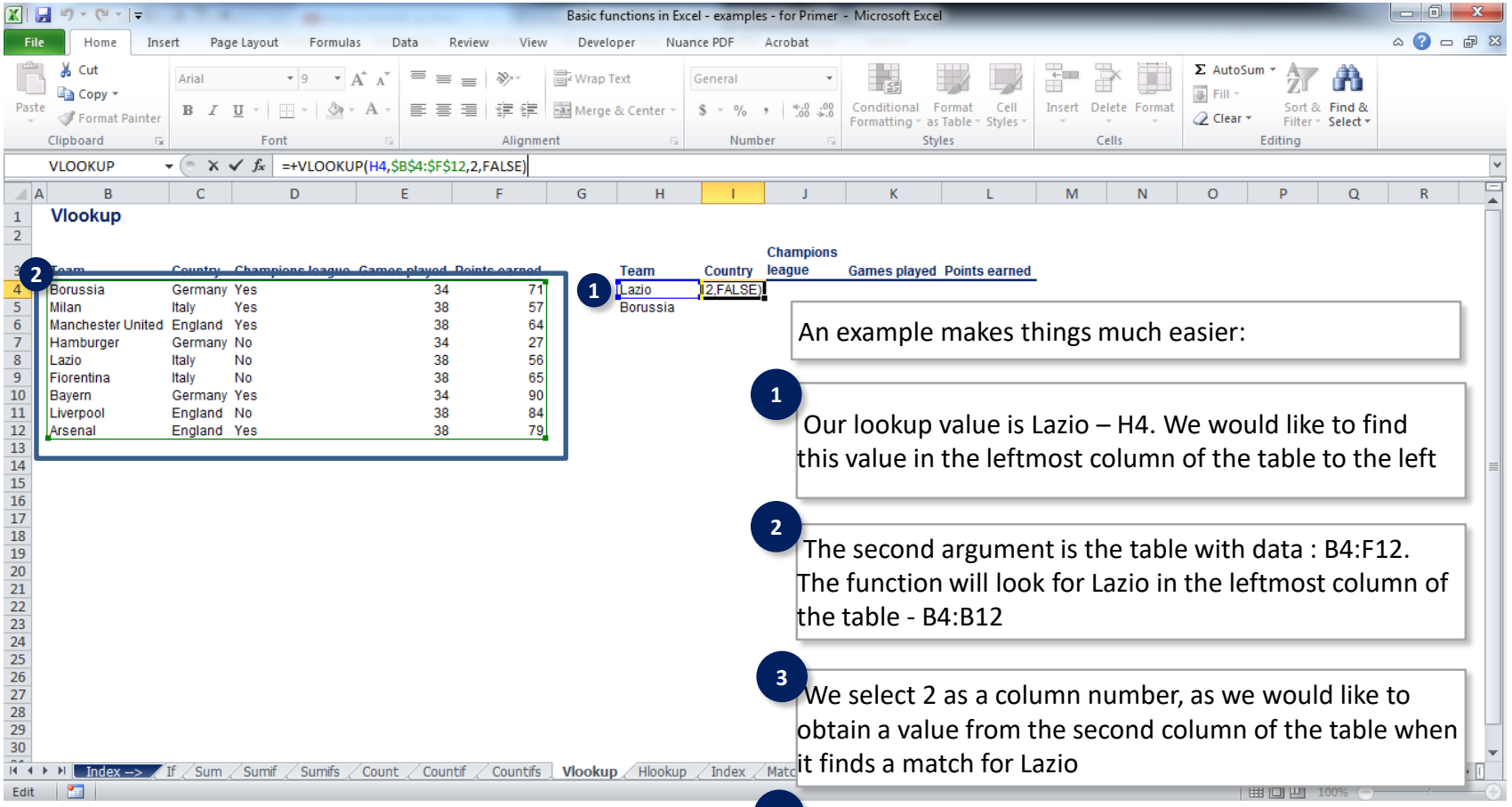

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=VLOOKUP(
VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])
Vlookup
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Lazio
Borussia
VLOOKUP looks for a value in the leftmost column of a table, and then returns a value in the same row from a column that you specify

VLOOKUP



1. The first argument is the value that we need to find in the leftmost column of the table
2. The second argument is the table where we will be looking at
3. The third argument is the column from which we would like to make an extraction
4. Fourth argument is a logical value; we indicate whether we want the closest match (“TRUE”) or an exact match (“FALSE”)

VLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+VLOOKUP(H4,$B$4:$F$12,2,FALSE)
Vlookup
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Lazio 2,FALSE)
Borussia
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index
Edit

An example makes things much easier:

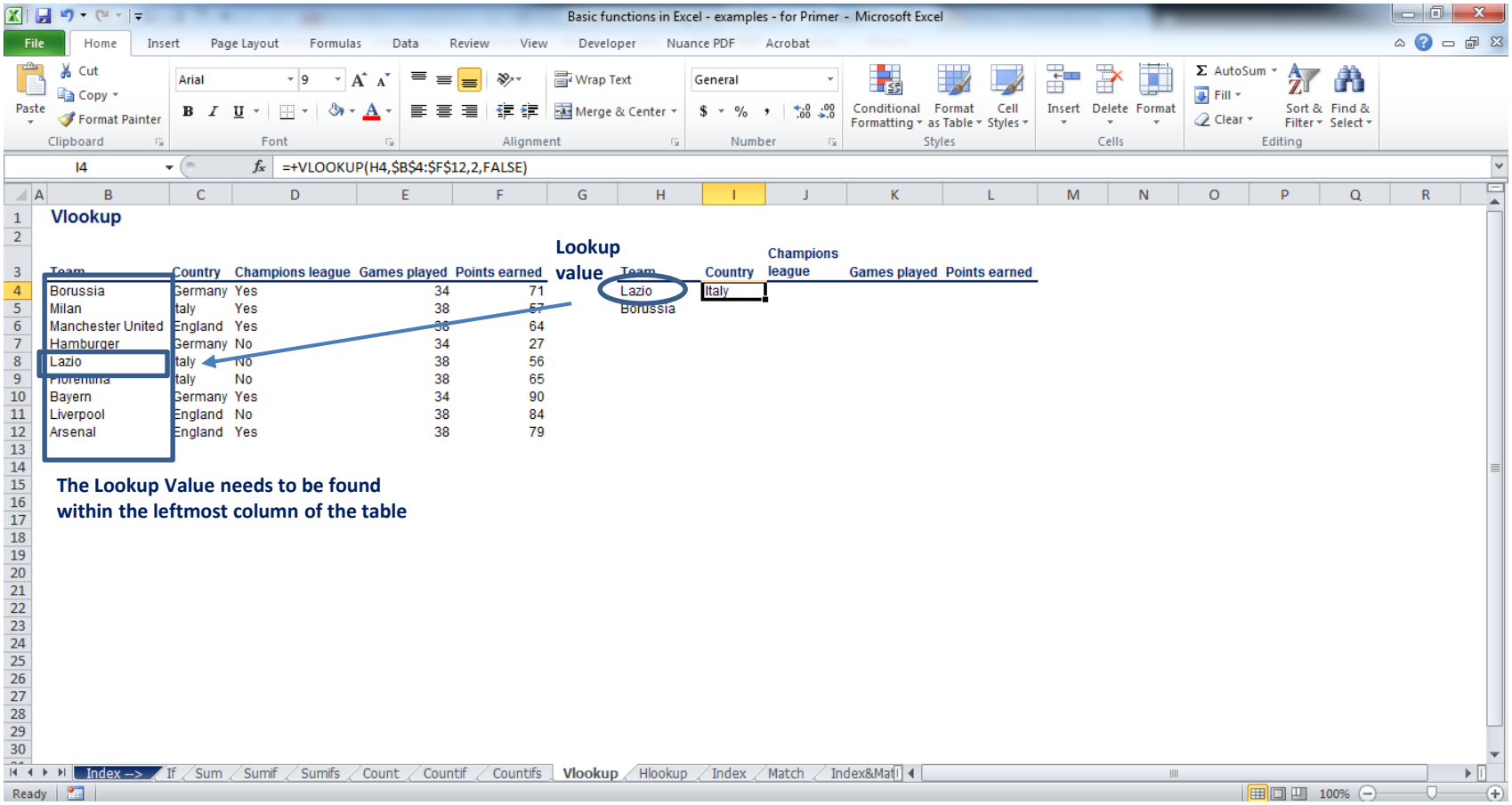
1. Our lookup value is Lazio – H4. We would like to find this value in the leftmost column of the table to the left

2. The second argument is the table with data : B4:F12. The function will look for Lazio in the leftmost column of the table - B4:B12

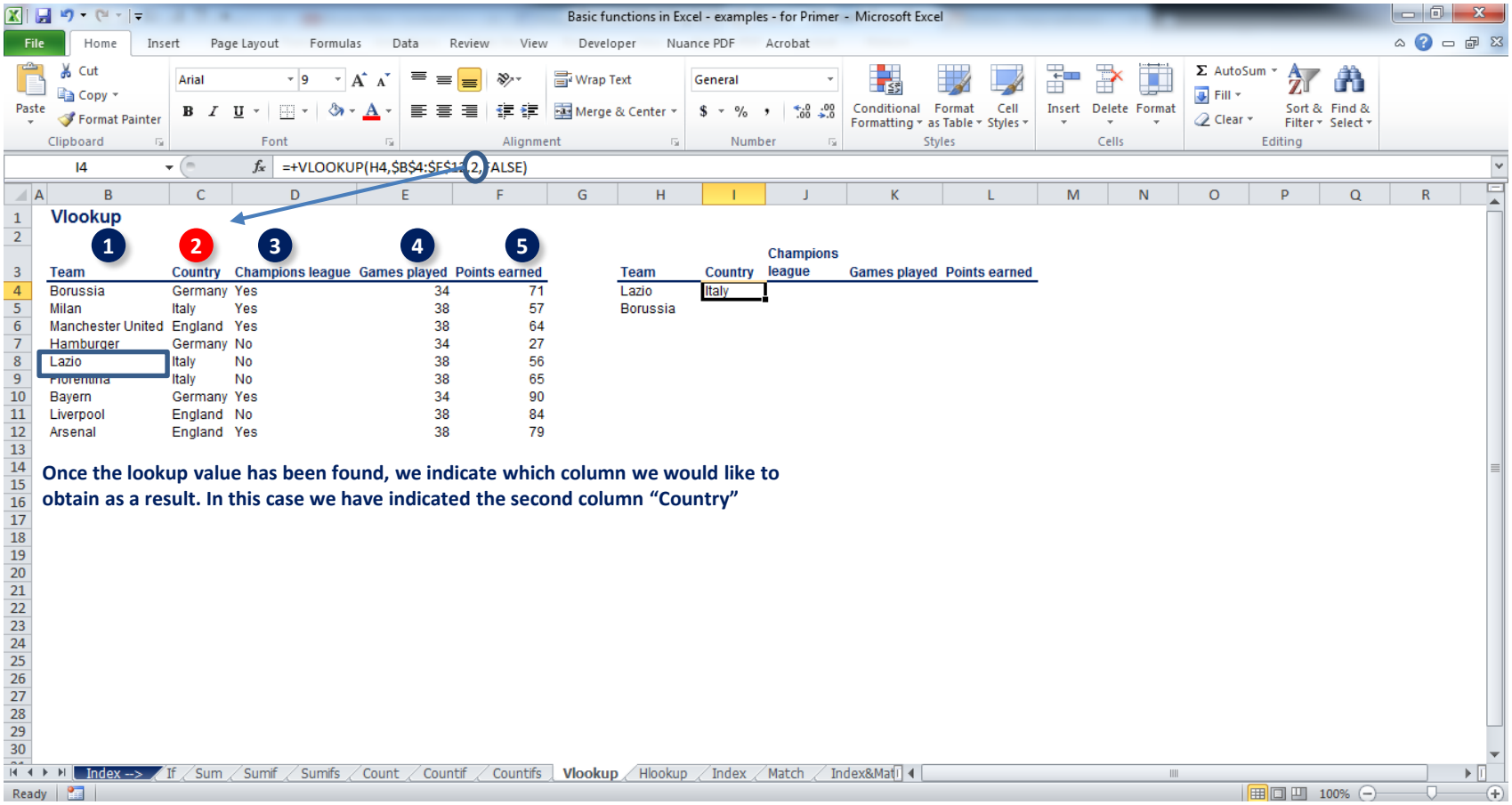
3. We select 2 as a column number, as we would like to obtain a value from the second column of the table when it finds a match for Lazio

4. The fourth argument is “FALSE” because we need an exact match

VLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+VLOOKUP(H4,$B$4:$F$12,2,FALSE)
Vlookup
Lookup value
Team
Country
Champions league
Games played
Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Lazio
Italy
Borussia
The Lookup Value needs to be found within the leftmost column of the table
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Ready
100%

VLOOKUP



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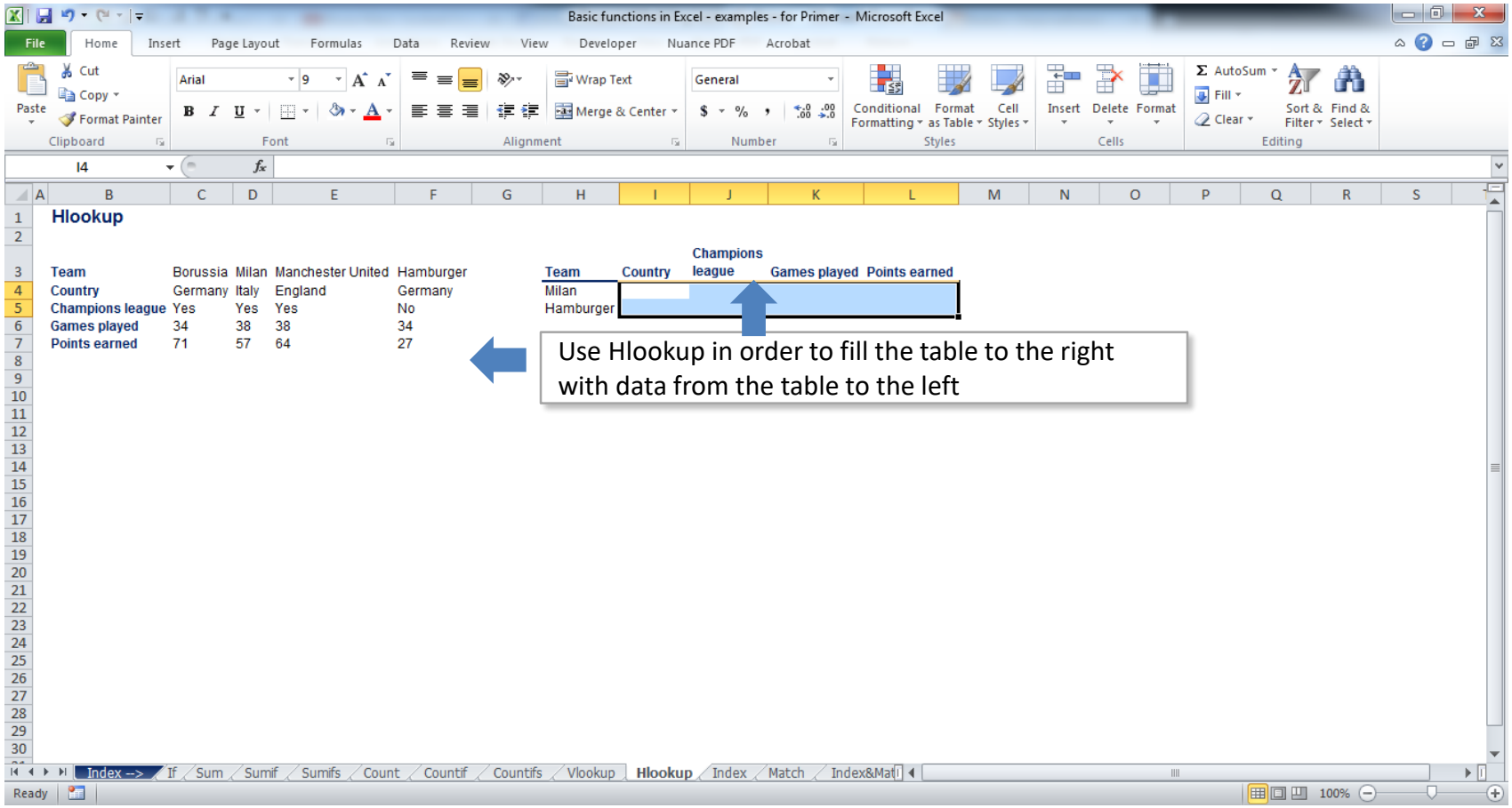
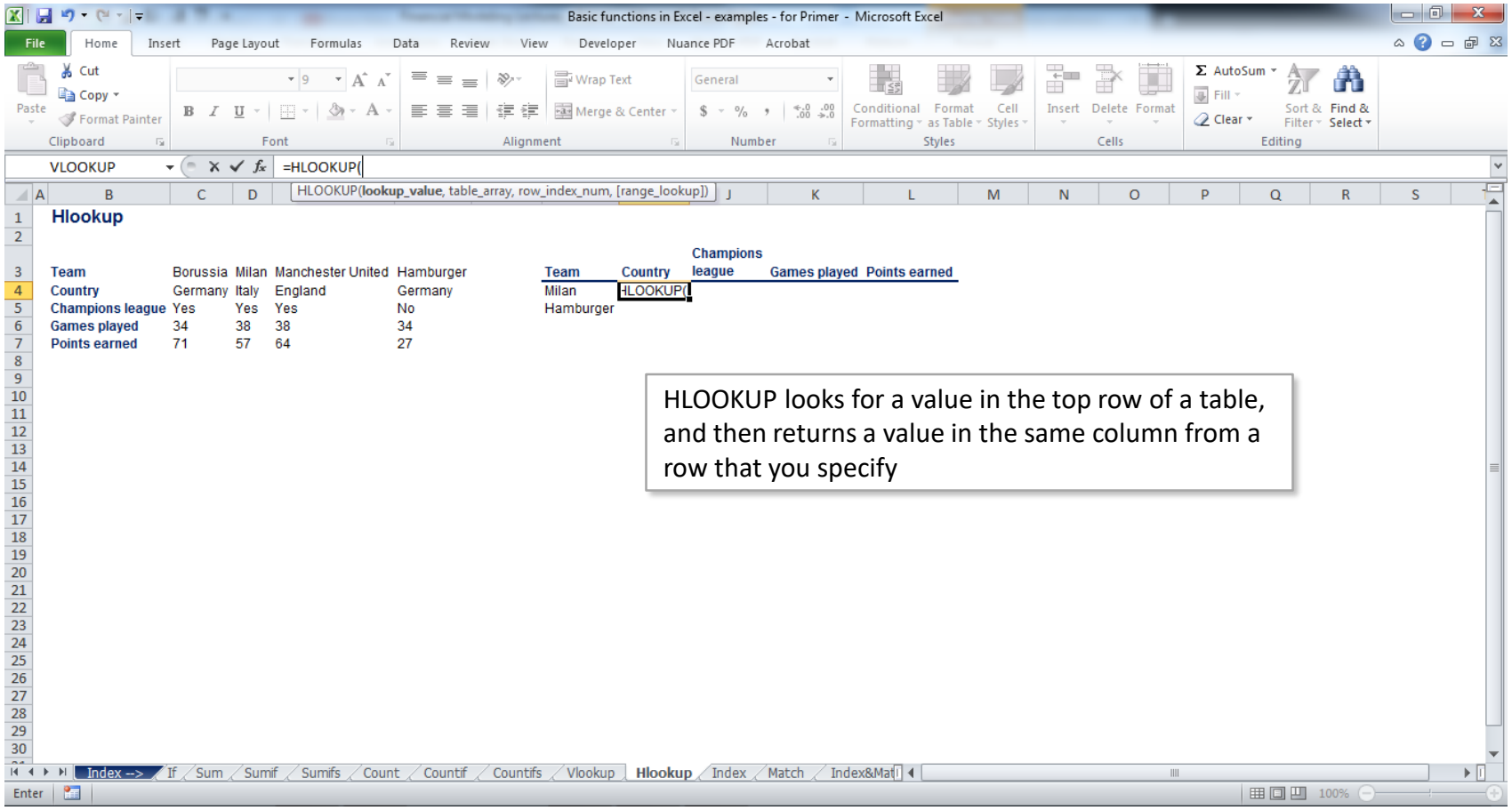
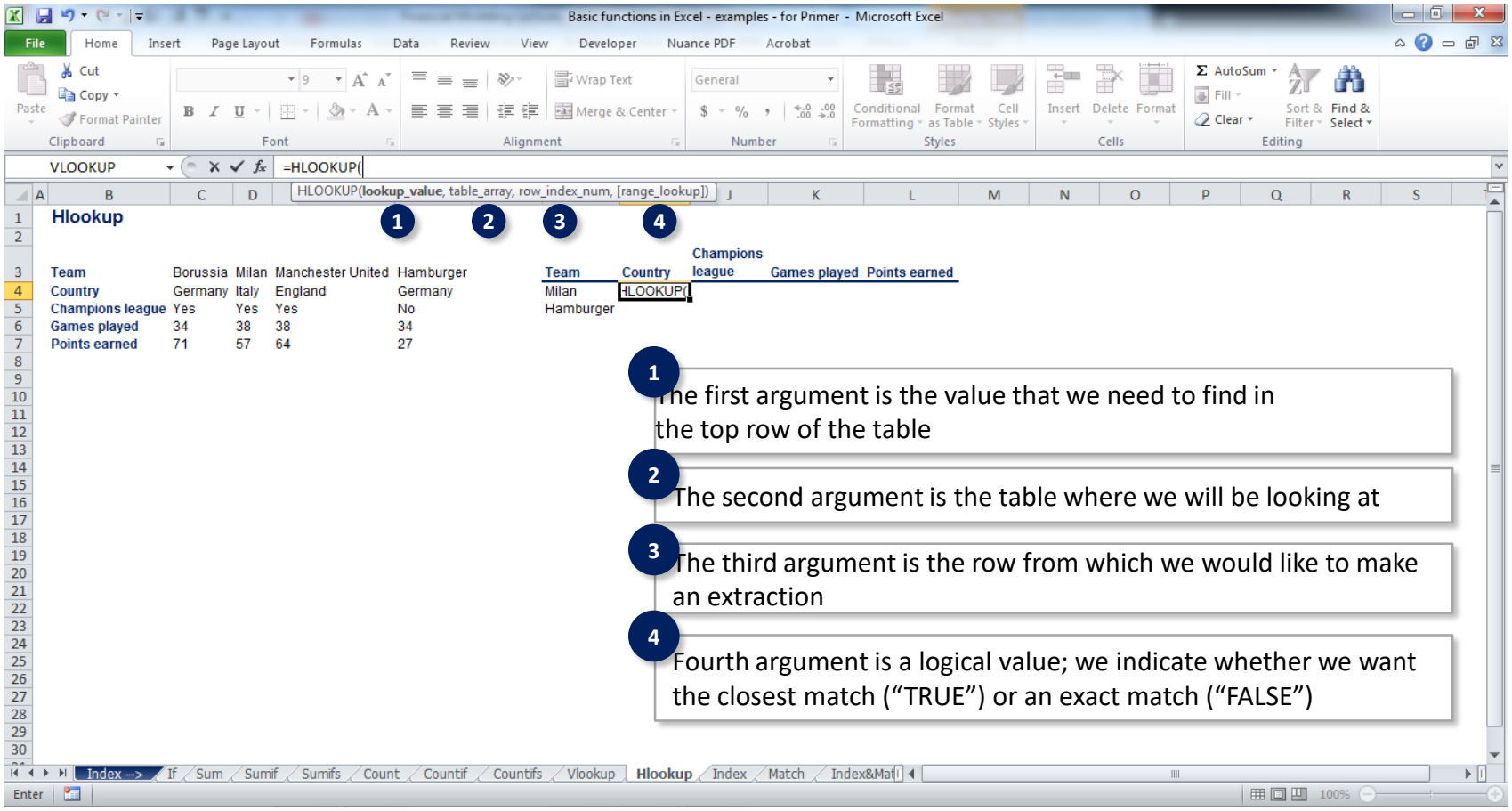
HLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan
Hamburger
Use Hlookup in order to fill the table to the right with data from the table to the left
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Ready

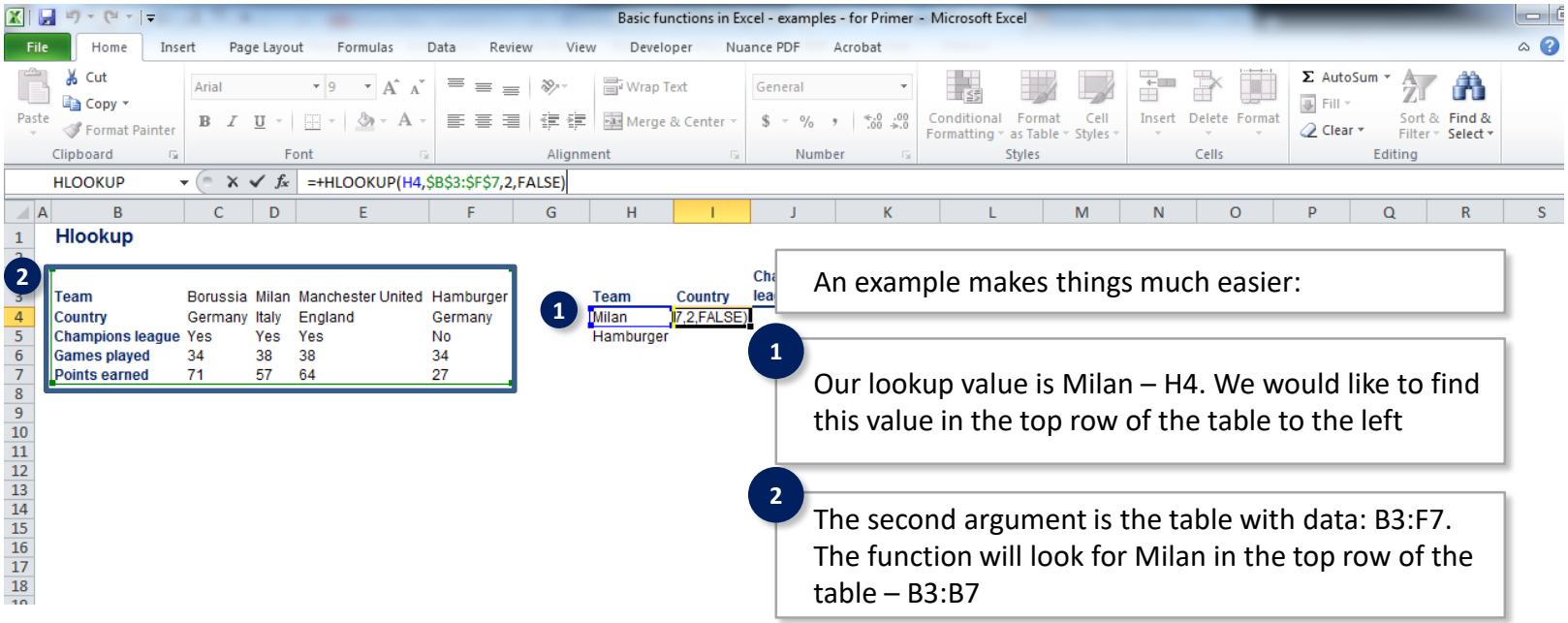
HLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
VLOOKUP
=HLOOKUP(
HLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, row_index_num, [range_lookup])
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan =HLOOKUP(
Hamburger
HLOOKUP looks for a value in the top row of a table, and then returns a value in the same column from a row that you specify
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat
Enter

HLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=HLOOKUP(
HLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, row_index_num, [range_lookup])
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan =HLOOKUP(
Hamburger
1 The first argument is the value that we need to find in the top row of the table
2 The second argument is the table where we will be looking at
3 The third argument is the row from which we would like to make an extraction
4 Fourth argument is a logical value; we indicate whether we want the closest match (“TRUE”) or an exact match (“FALSE”)

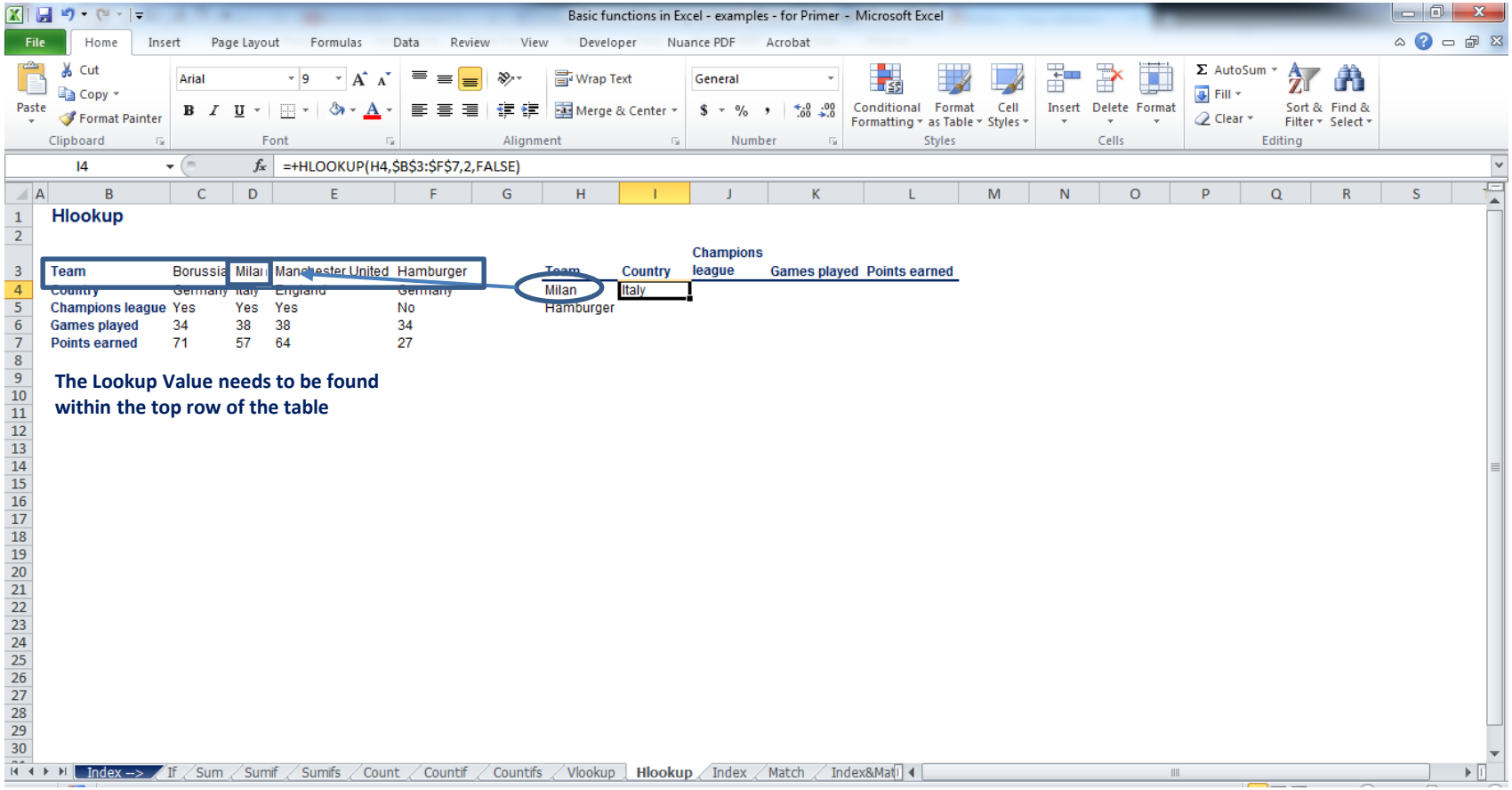
HLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+HLOOKUP(H4,$B$3:$F$7,2,FALSE)
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country
Milan
Hamburger
7,2,FALSE)

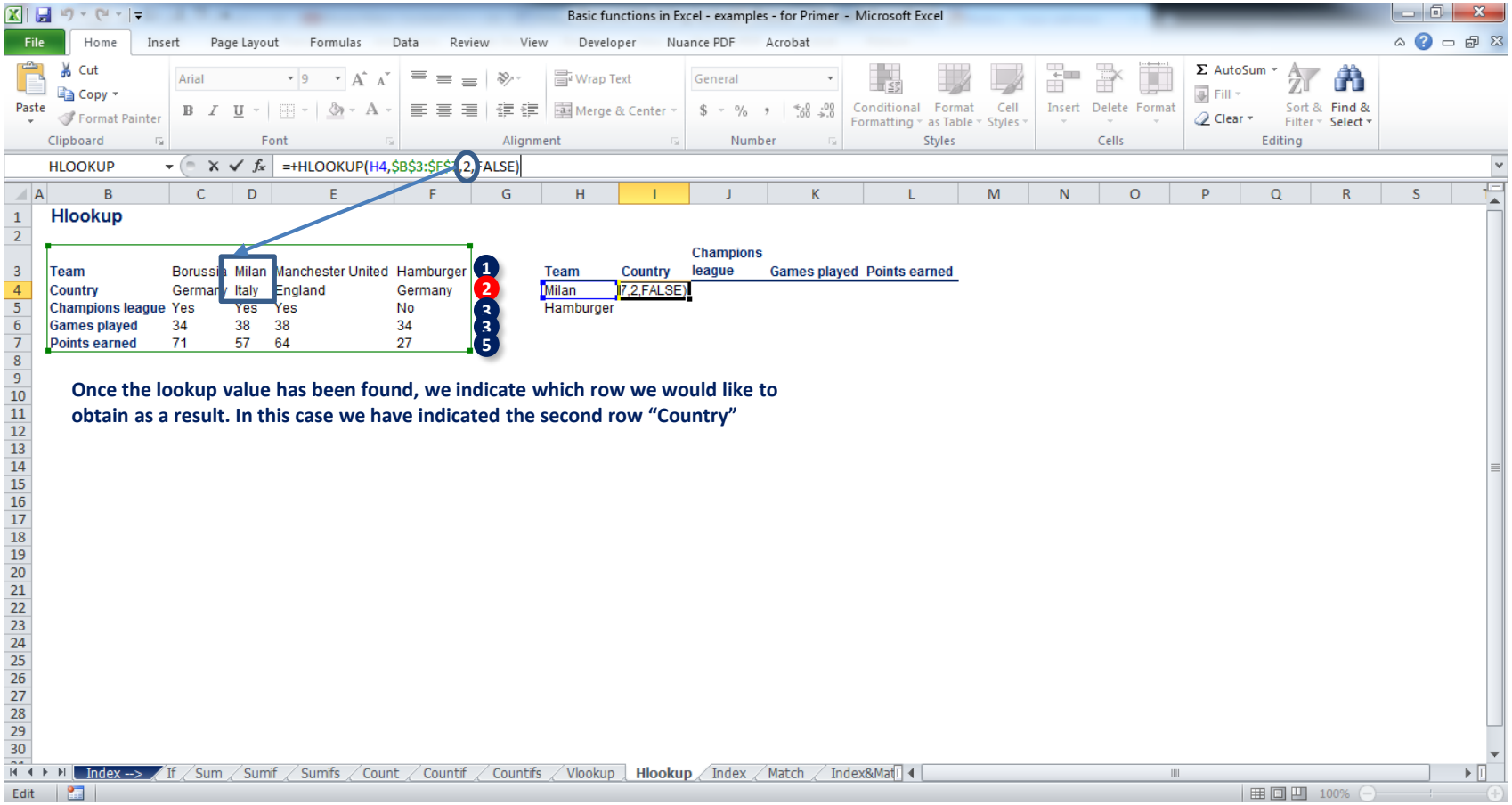
An example makes things much easier:

1. Our lookup value is Milan – H4. We would like to find this value in the top row of the table to the left
2. The second argument is the table with data: B3:F7. The function will look for Milan in the top row of the table – B3:B7
3. We select 2 as a row number as we would like to obtain a value from the second row of the table when it finds a match for Milan
4. The fourth argument is “FALSE” because we need an exact match

HLOOKUP

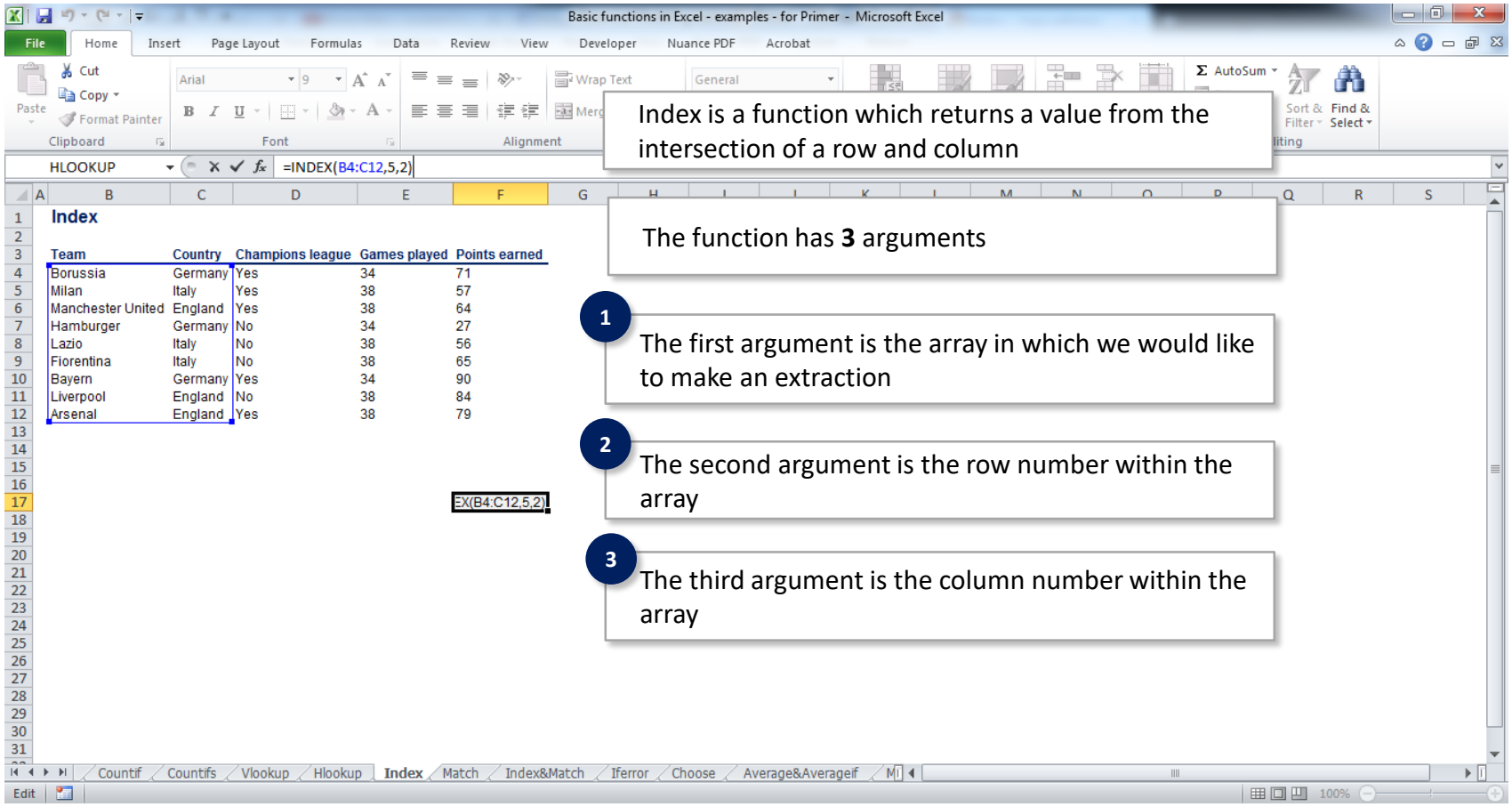

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+HLOOKUP(H4,$B$3:$F$7,2,FALSE)
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan Italy
Hamburger
The Lookup Value needs to be found within the top row of the table
Index --> If Sum Sumif Sumifs Count Countif Countifs Vlookup Hlookup Index Match Index&Mat

HLOOKUP


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+HLOOKUP(H4,$B$3:$F$7,2,FALSE)
Hlookup
Team Borussia Milan Manchester United Hamburger
Country Germany Italy England Germany
Champions league Yes Yes Yes No
Games played 34 38 38 34
Points earned 71 57 64 27
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan =7,2,FALSE)
Hamburger
1
2
3
5
Once the lookup value has been found, we indicate which row we would like to obtain as a result. In this case we have indicated the second row "Country"

Index & Match

INDEX

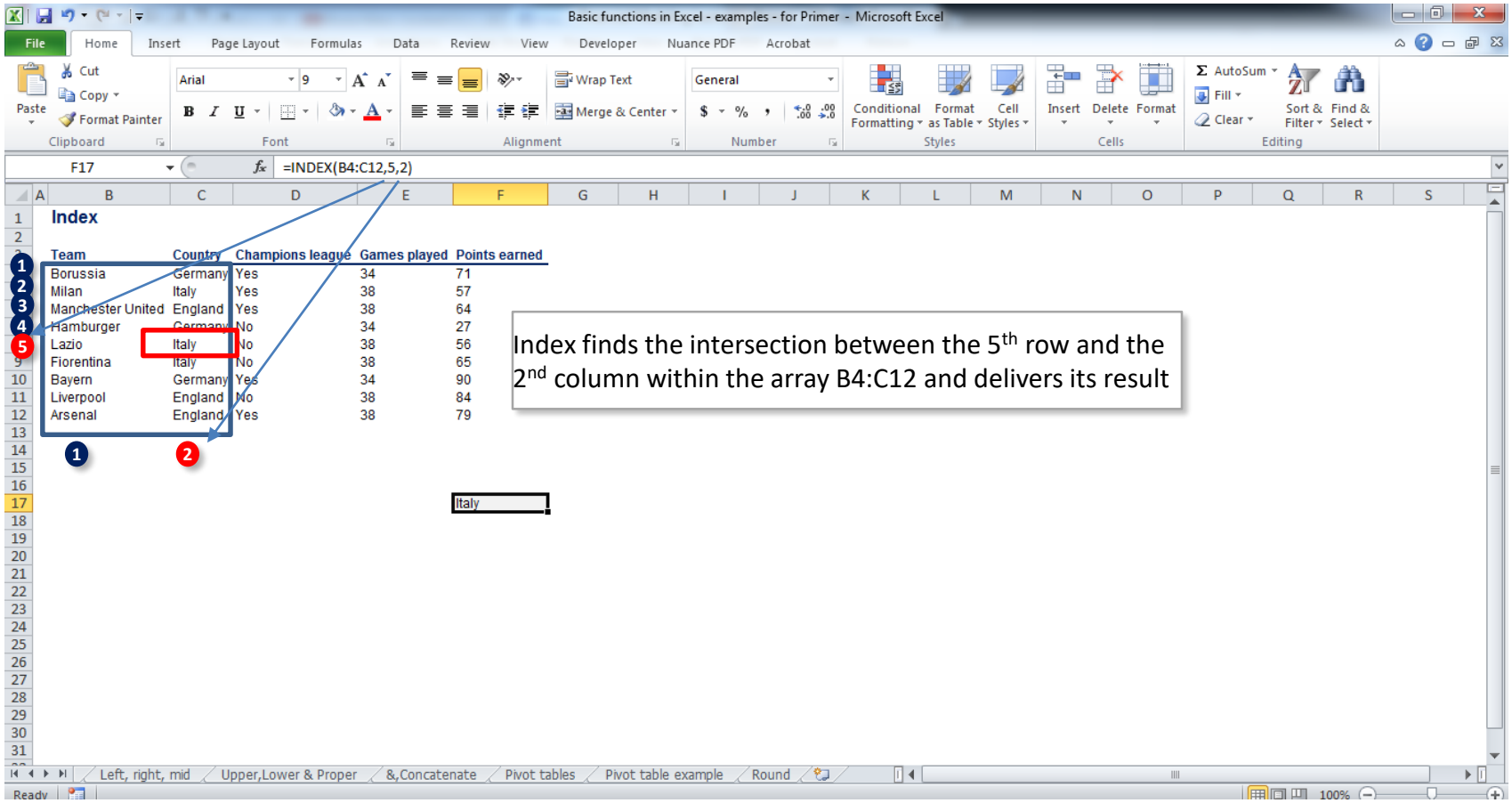


Index is a function which returns a value from the intersection of a row and column

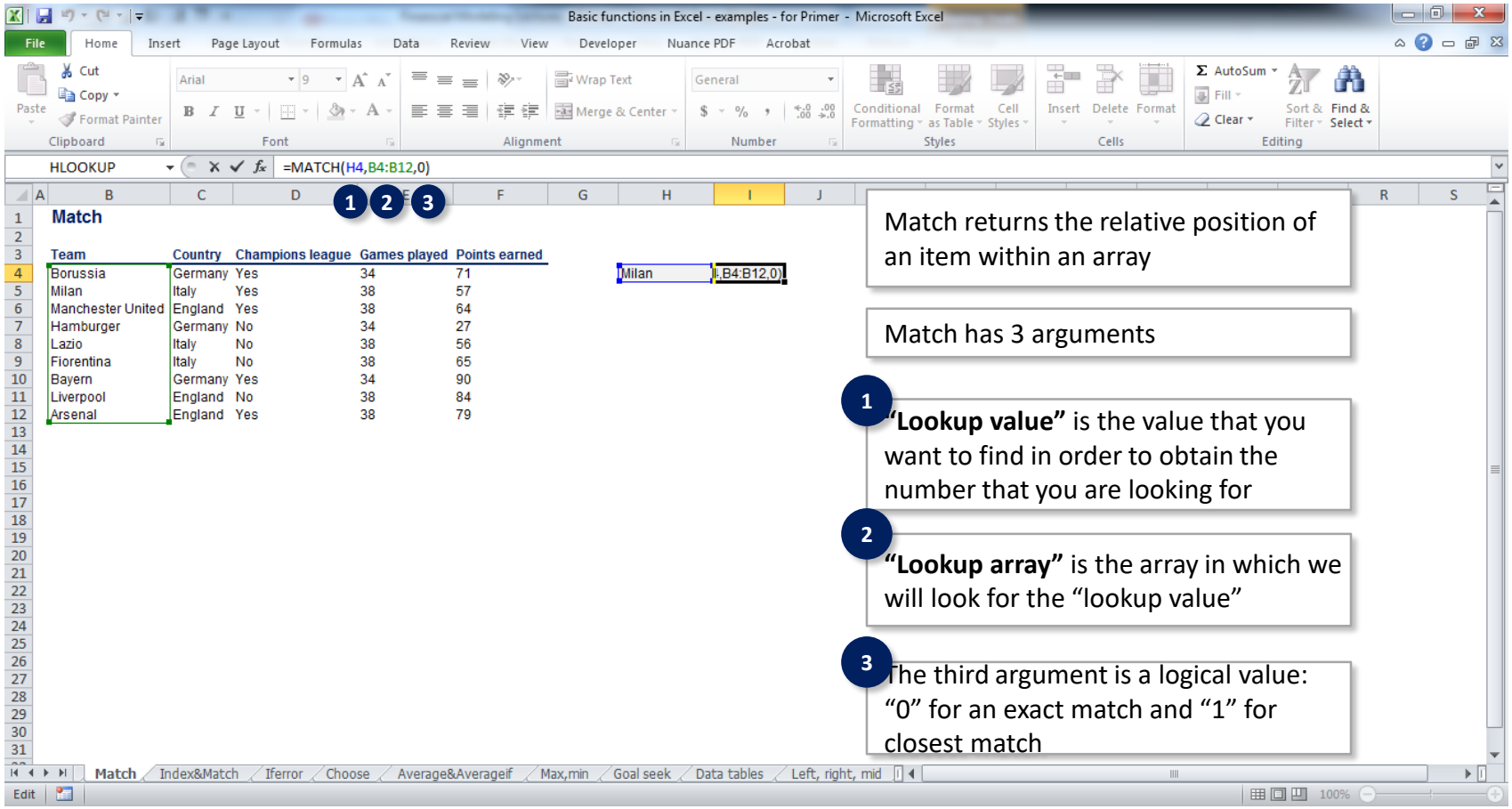
The function has **3** arguments

1. The first argument is the array in which we would like to make an extraction
2. The second argument is the row number within the array
3. The third argument is the column number within the array

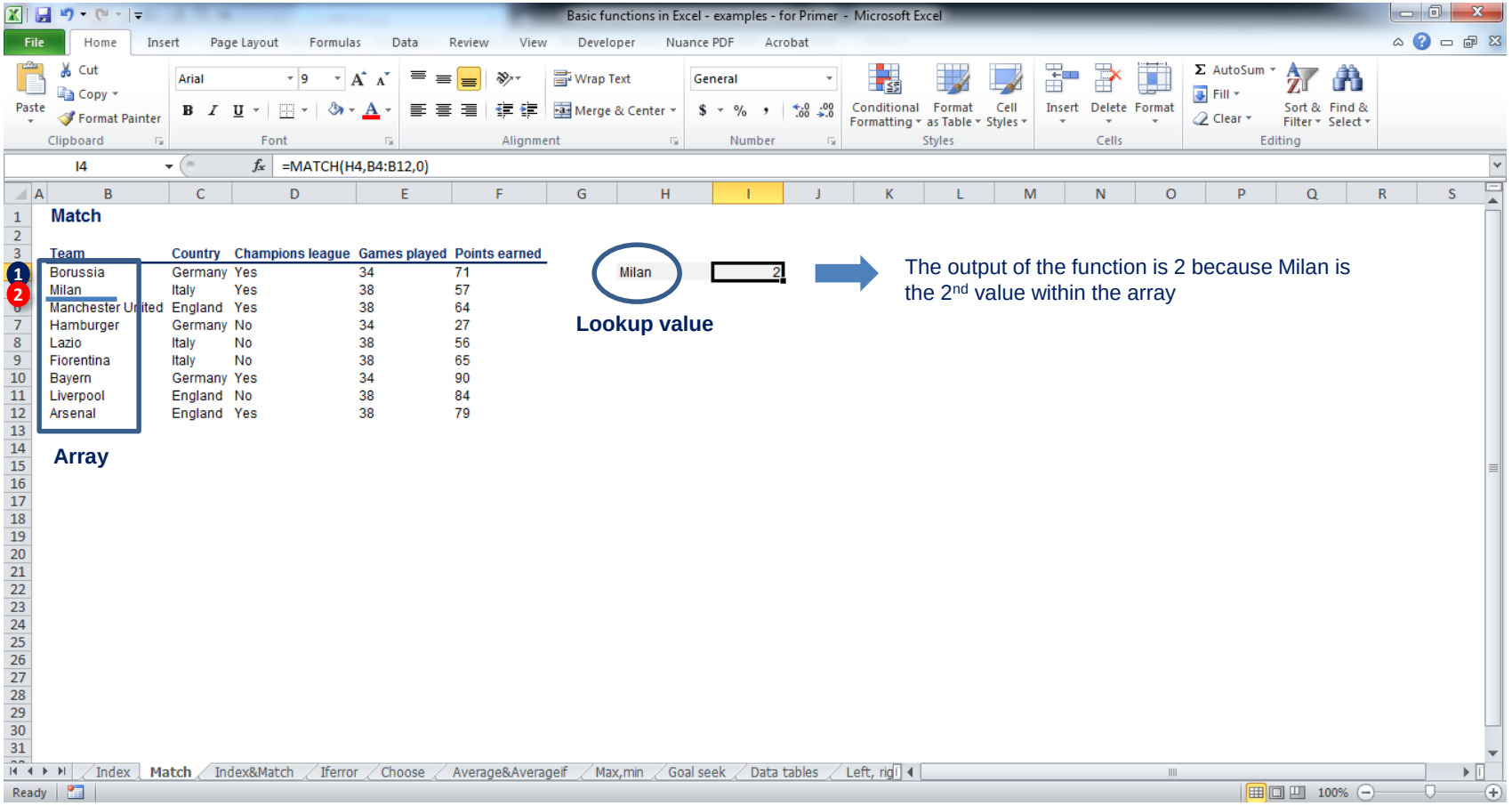
INDEX


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=INDEX(B4:C12,5,2)
Index
Team
Country
Champions league
Games played
Points earned
Borussia
Germany
Yes
34
71
Milan
Italy
Yes
38
57
Manchester United
England
Yes
38
64
Hamburger
Germany
No
34
27
Lazio
Italy
No
38
56
Fiorentina
Italy
No
38
65
Bayern
Germany
Yes
34
90
Liverpool
England
No
38
84
Arsenal
England
Yes
38
79
Italy
Index finds the intersection between the 5th row and the 2nd column within the array B4:C12 and delivers its result
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
&,Concatenate
Pivot tables
Pivot table example
Round
Ready

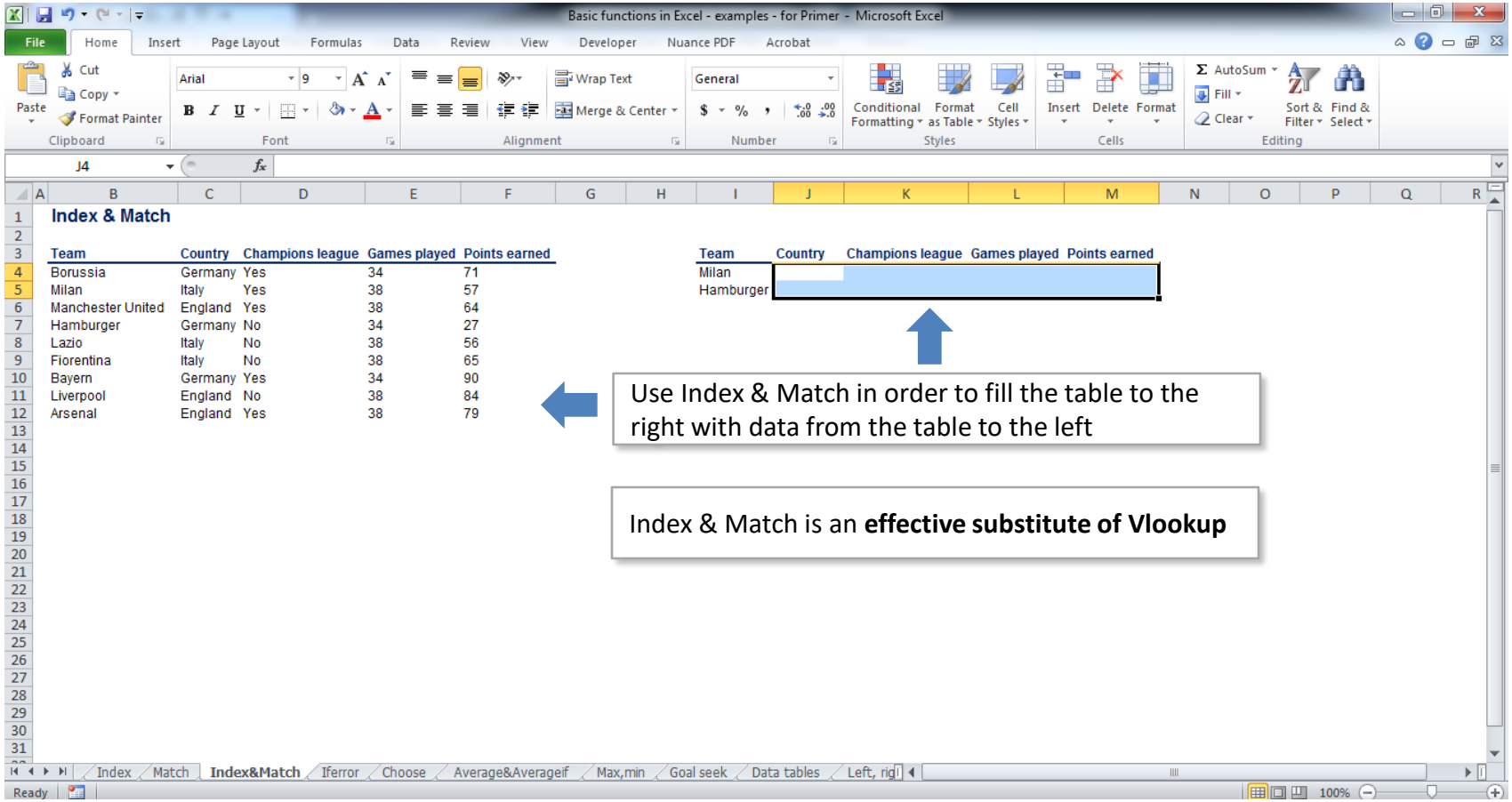
MATCH


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=MATCH(H4,B4:B12,0)
1
2
3
Match
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Milan
Match returns the relative position of an item within an array
Match has 3 arguments
1 "Lookup value" is the value that you want to find in order to obtain the number that you are looking for
2 "Lookup array" is the array in which we will look for the "lookup value"
3 The third argument is a logical value: "0" for an exact match and "1" for closest match
Match
Index&Match
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid

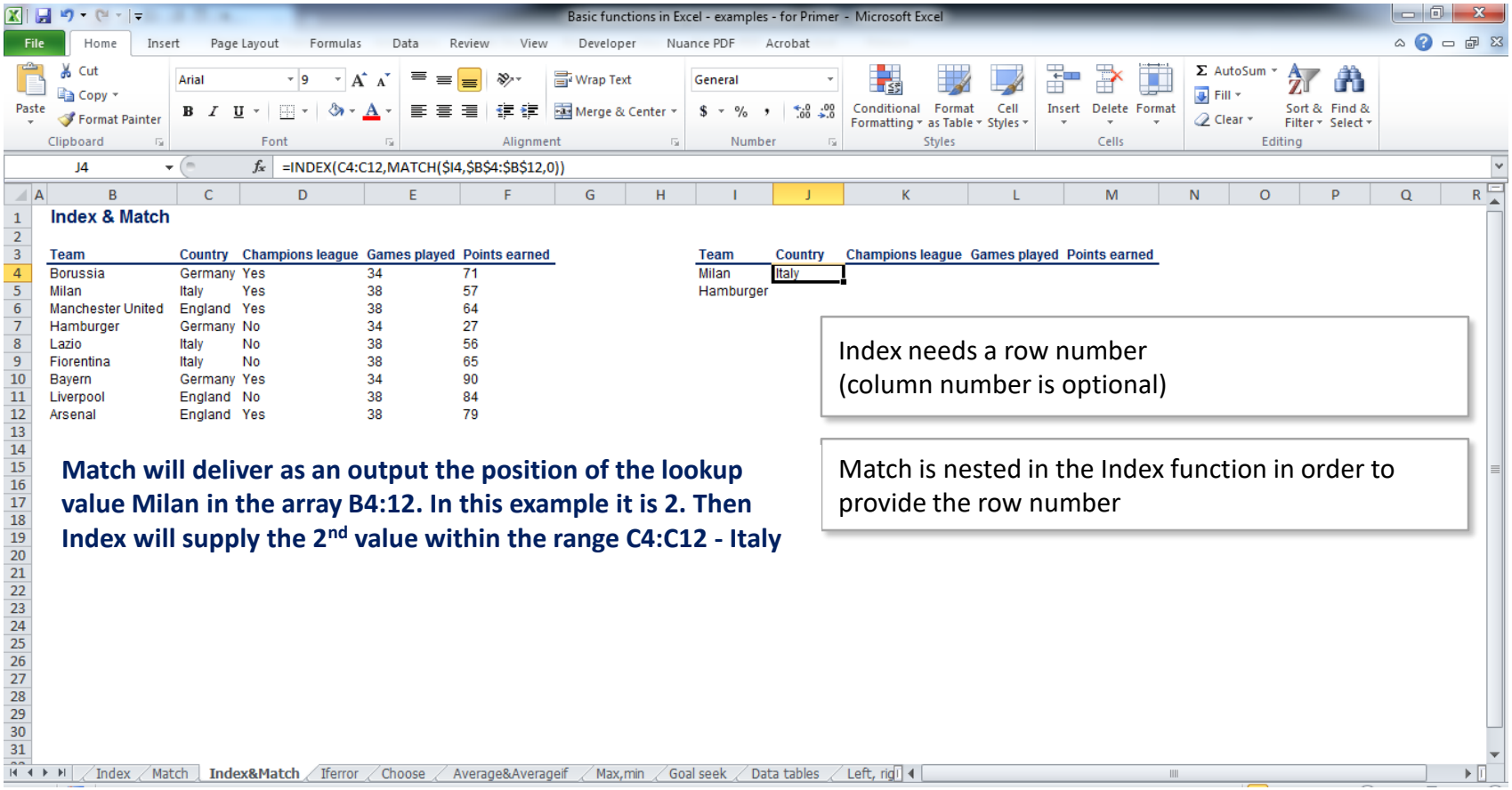
MATCH


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=MATCH(H4,B4:B12,0)
Match
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
1 Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
2 Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Array
Milan
2
Lookup value
The output of the function is 2 because Milan is the 2nd value within the array
Index Match Index&Match Iferror Choose Average&Averageif Max,min Goal seek Data tables Left, rig
Ready
100%

INDEX & MATCH


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Index & Match
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan
Hamburger
Use Index & Match in order to fill the table to the right with data from the table to the left
Index & Match is an effective substitute of Vlookup
Index Match Index&Match Iferror Choose Average&Averageif Max,min Goal seek Data tables Left, rig
Ready
100%

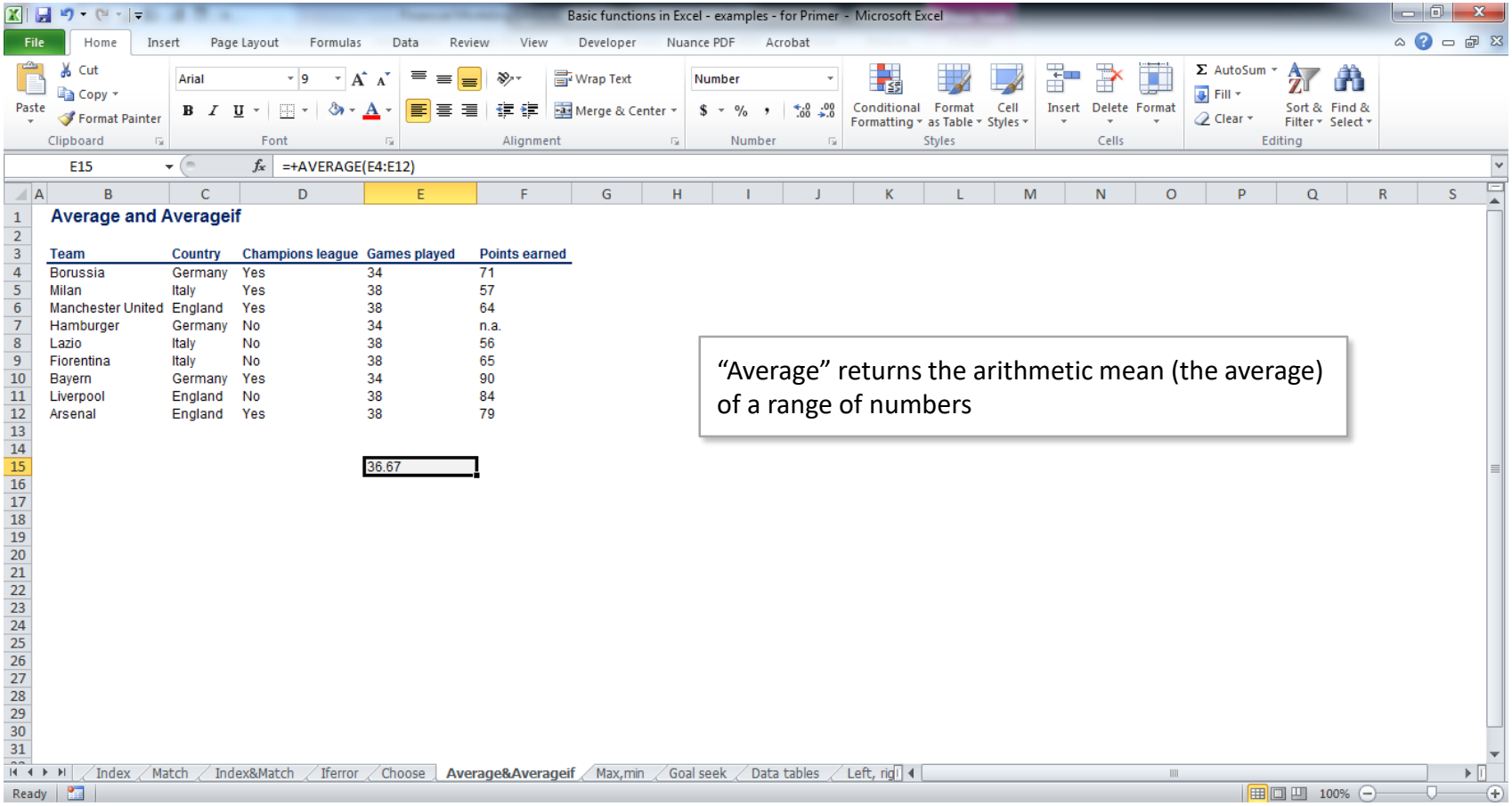
INDEX & MATCH


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=INDEX(C4:C12,MATCH($I4,$B$4:$B$12,0))
Index & Match
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Team Country Champions league Games played Points earned
Milan Italy
Hamburger
Index needs a row number
(column number is optional)
Match is nested in the Index function in order to provide the row number
Match will deliver as an output the position of the lookup value Milan in the array B4:12. In this example it is 2. Then Index will supply the 2nd value within the range C4:C12 - Italy
Index Match Index&Match Iferror Choose Average&Averageif Max,min Goal seek Data tables Left, rig

365 Careers

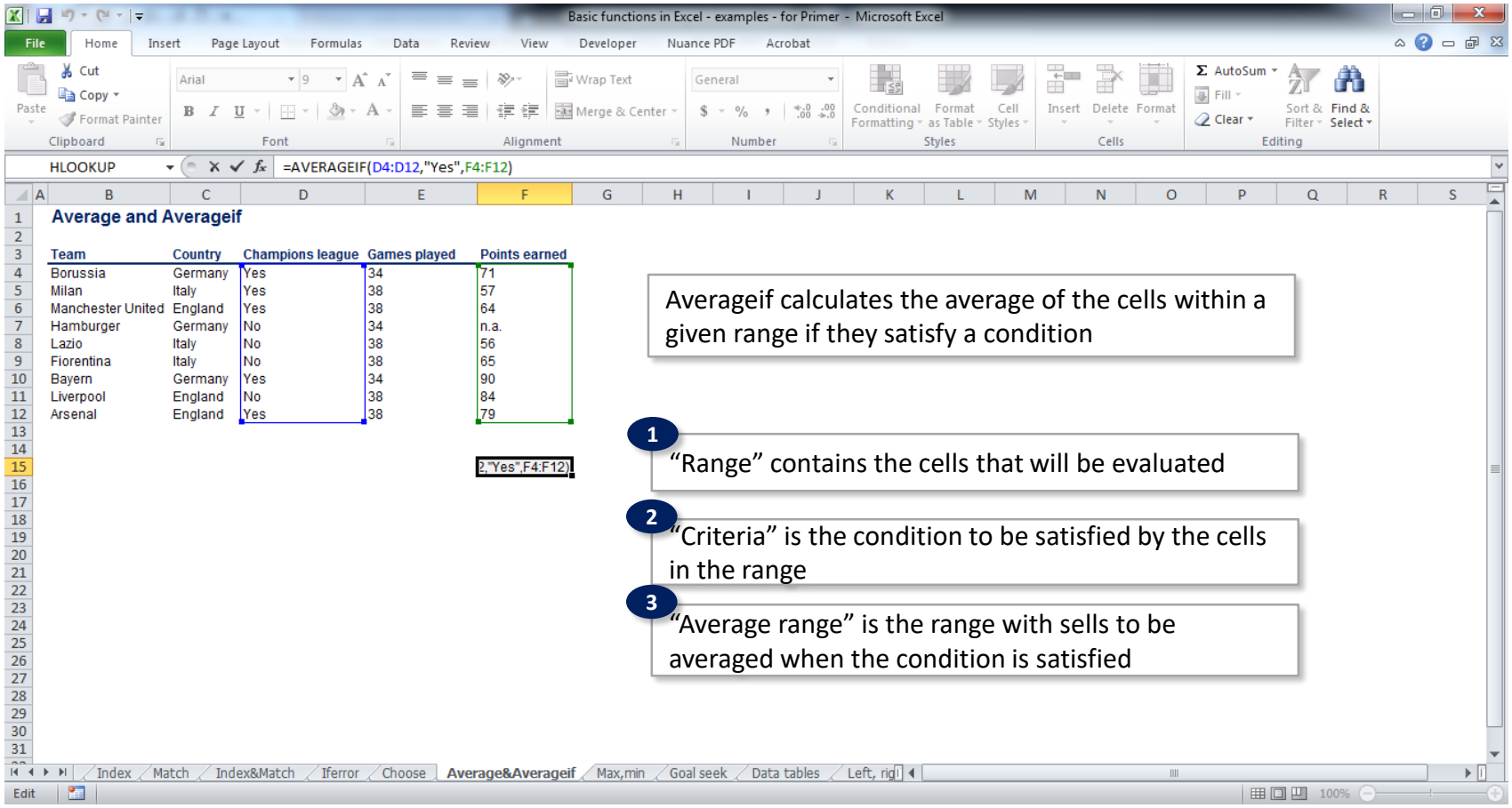
Average & Averageif

AVERAGE

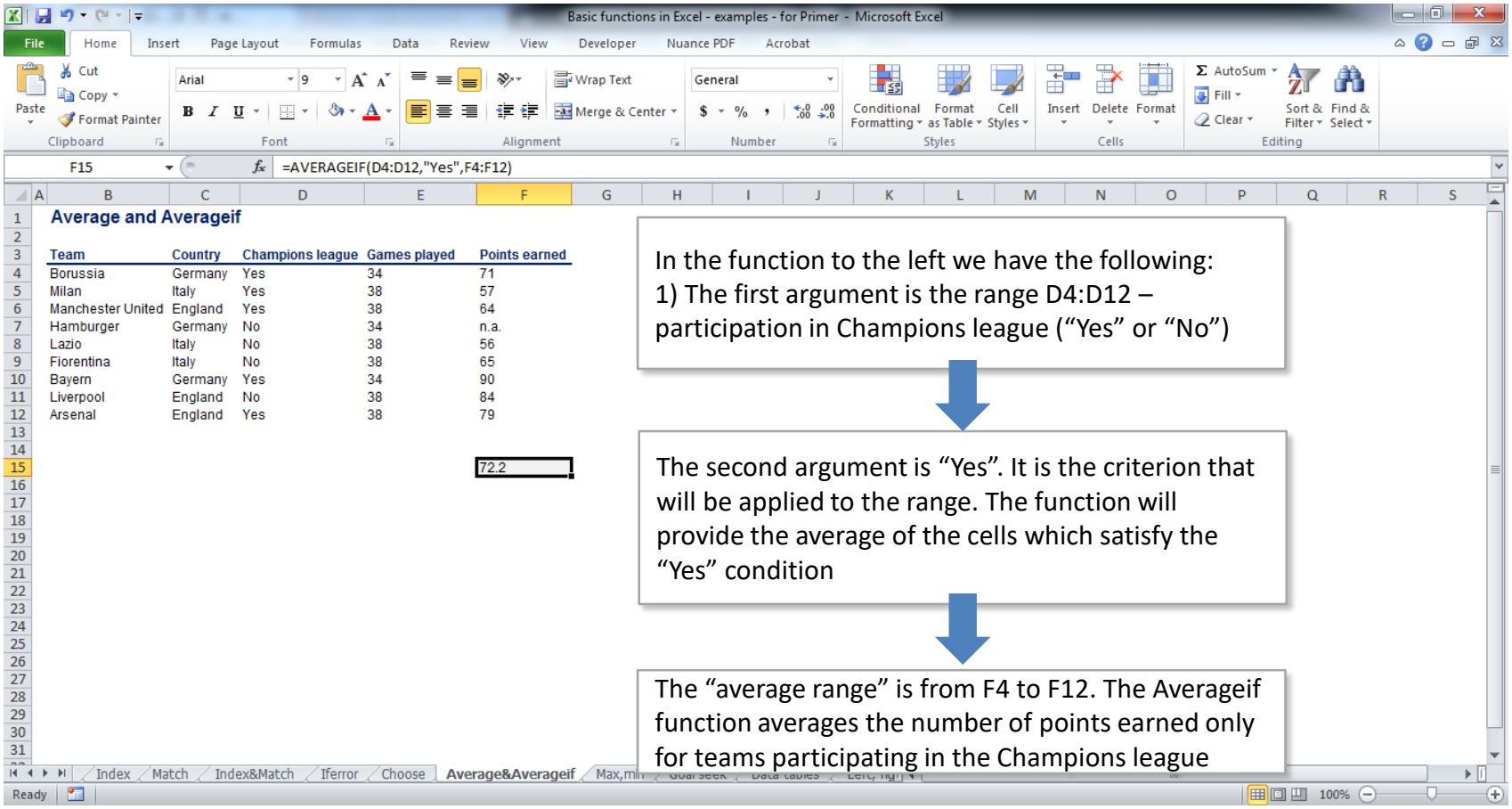

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+AVERAGE(E4:E12)
Average and Averageif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | n.a.
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
36.67
Index
Match
Index&Match
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Ready

"Average" returns the arithmetic mean (the average) of a range of numbers

AVERAGEIF

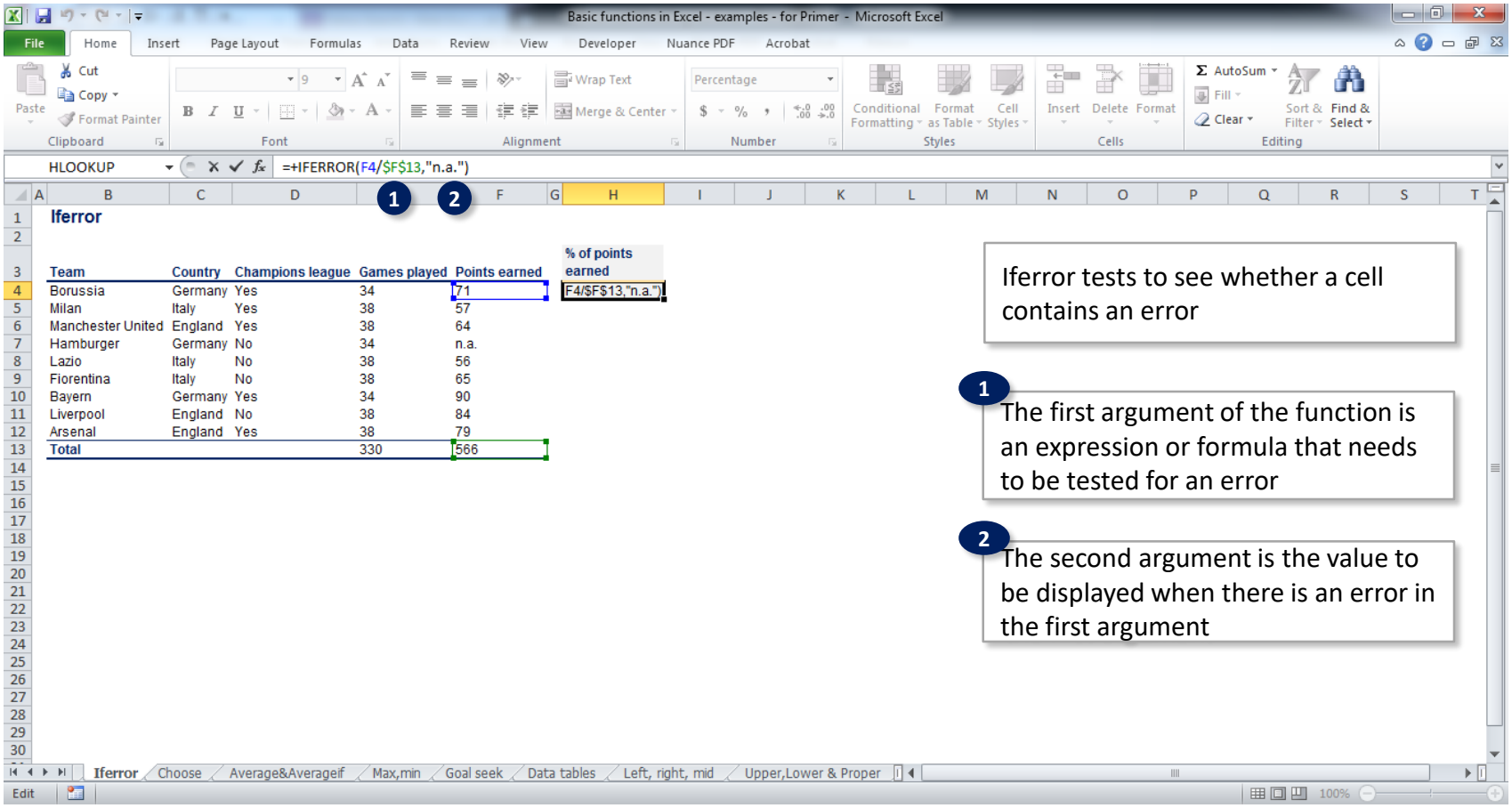

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=AVERAGEIF(D4:D12,"Yes",F4:F12)
Average and Averageif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | n.a.
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
2,"Yes",F4:F12)
Averageif calculates the average of the cells within a given range if they satisfy a condition
1
"Range" contains the cells that will be evaluated
2
"Criteria" is the condition to be satisfied by the cells in the range
3
"Average range" is the range with sells to be averaged when the condition is satisfied
Index
Match
Index&Match
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables

AVERAGEIF

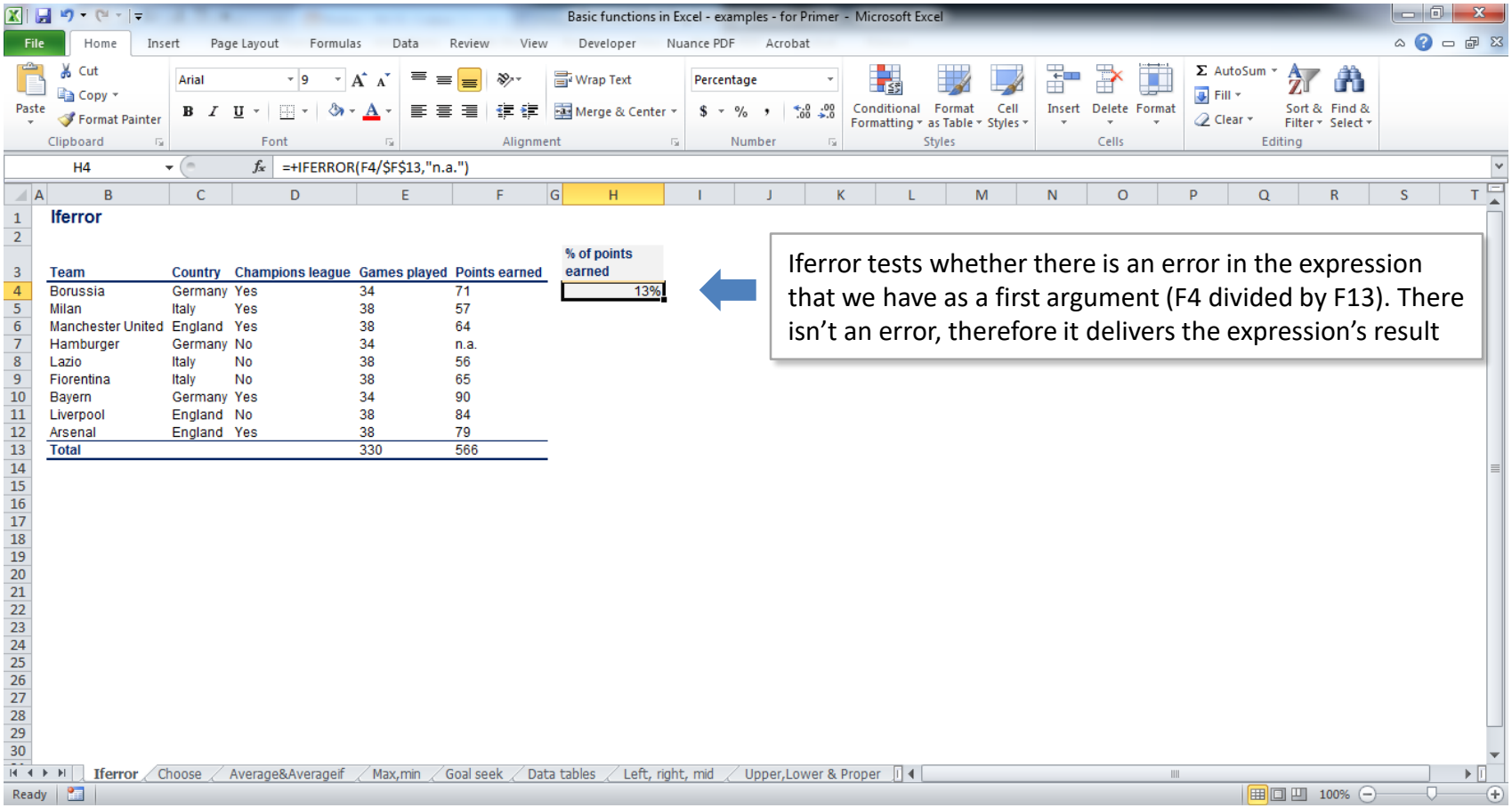

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=AVERAGEIF(D4:D12,"Yes",F4:F12)
Average and Averageif
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | n.a.
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79
72.2
In the function to the left we have the following:
1) The first argument is the range D4:D12 – participation in Champions league ("Yes" or "No")
The second argument is "Yes". It is the criterion that will be applied to the range. The function will provide the average of the cells which satisfy the "Yes" condition
The "average range" is from F4 to F12. The Averageif function averages the number of points earned only for teams participating in the Champions league

Iferror

IFERROR

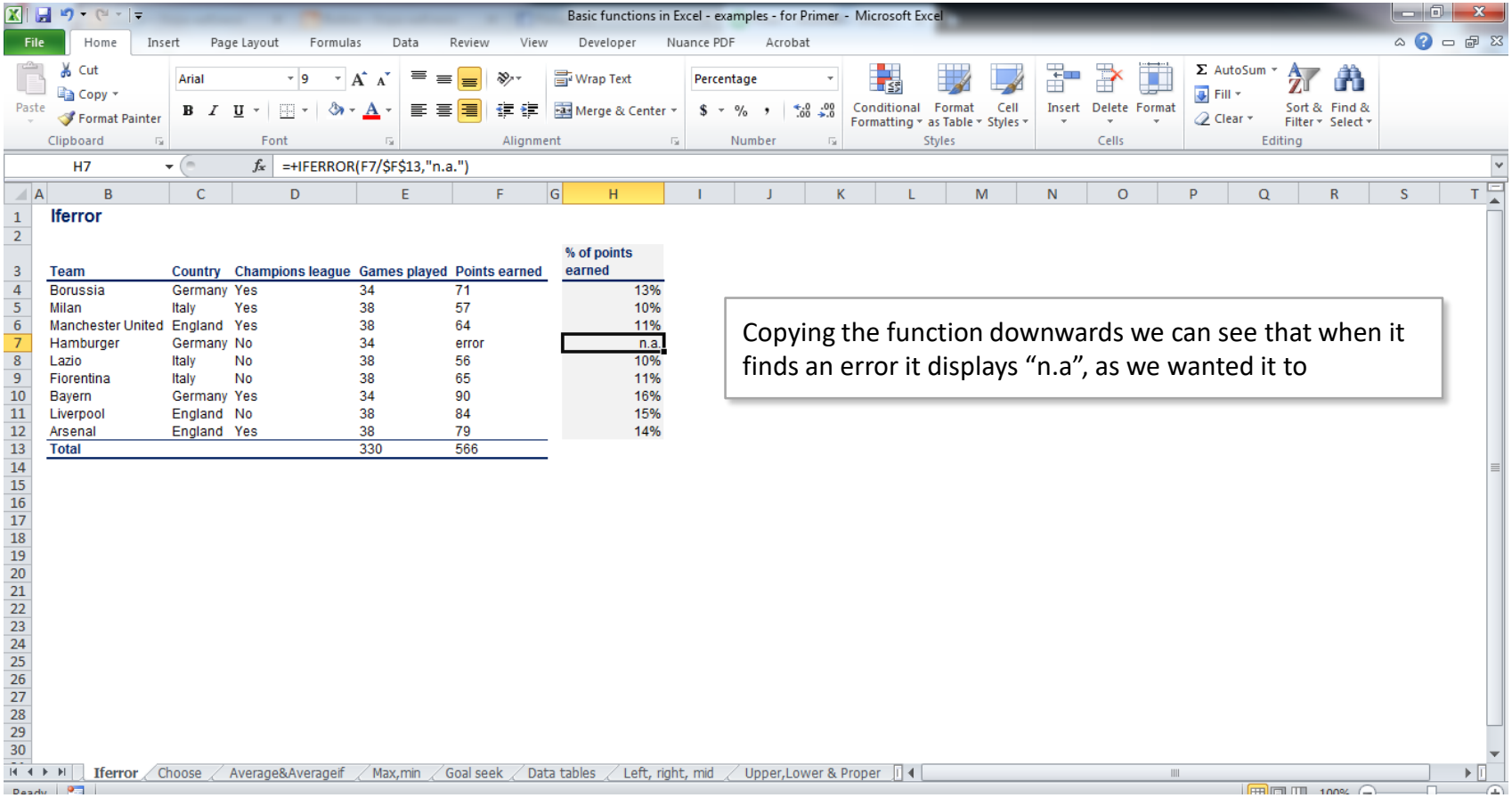

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+IFERROR(F4/$F$13,"n.a.")
1
2
Iferror
Team
Country
Champions league
Games played
Points earned
% of points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71 F4/$F$13,"n.a.")
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 n.a.
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
Total 330 566
Iferror tests to see whether a cell contains an error
1
The first argument of the function is an expression or formula that needs to be tested for an error
2
The second argument is the value to be displayed when there is an error in the first argument

IFERROR


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+IFERROR(F4/$F$13,"n.a.")
Iferror
% of points earned
13%
Iferror tests whether there is an error in the expression that we have as a first argument (F4 divided by F13). There isn't an error, therefore it delivers the expression's result

Team	Country	Champions league	Games played	Points earned
Borussia	Germany	Yes	34	71
Milan	Italy	Yes	38	57
Manchester United	England	Yes	38	64
Hamburger	Germany	No	34	n.a.
Lazio	Italy	No	38	56
Fiorentina	Italy	No	38	65
Bayern	Germany	Yes	34	90
Liverpool	England	No	38	84
Arsenal	England	Yes	38	79
Total			330	566

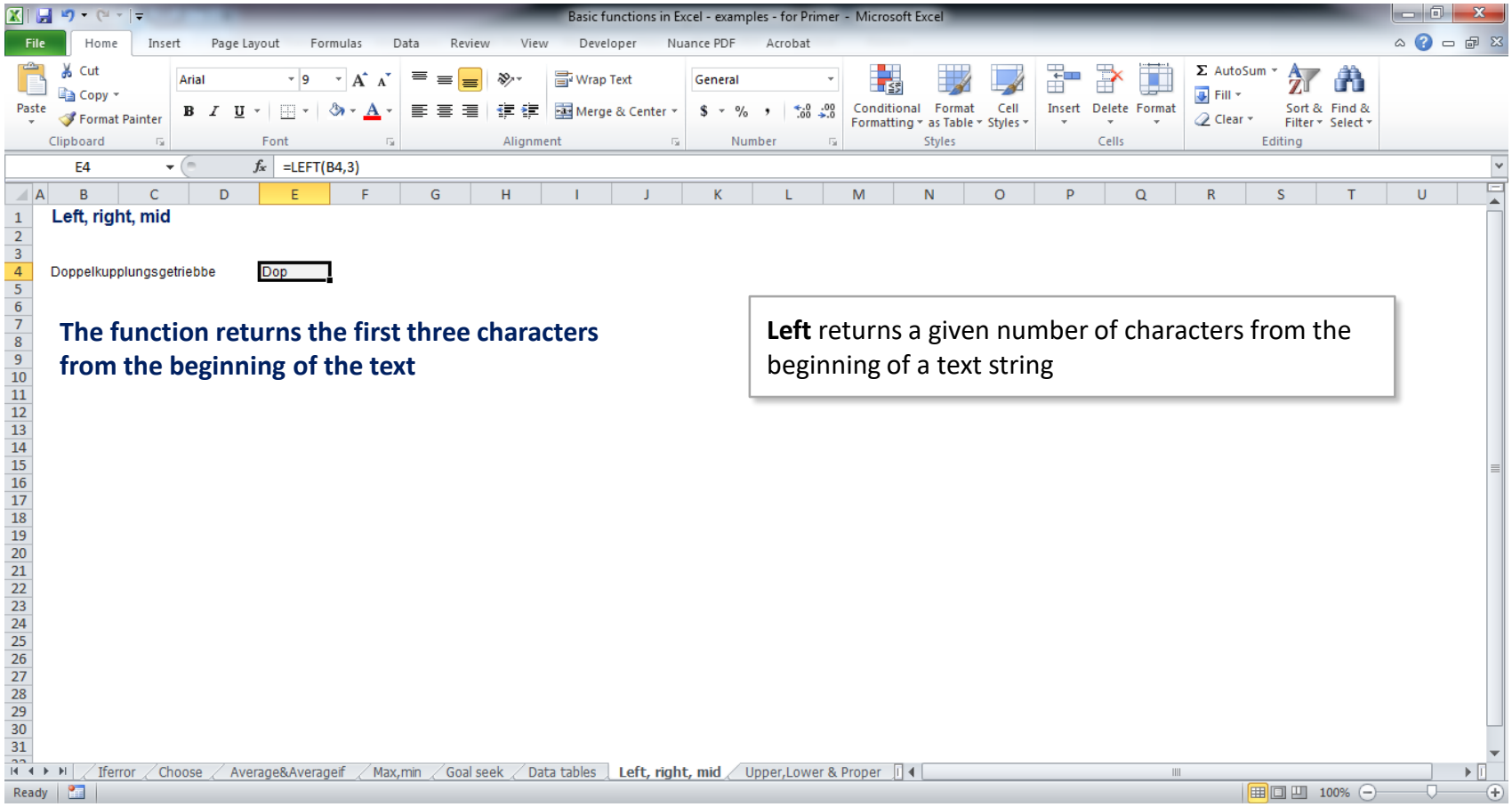
IFERROR


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+IFERROR(F7/$F$13,"n.a.")
Iferror
Team | Country | Champions league | Games played | Points earned | % of points earned
Borussia | Germany | Yes | 34 | 71 | 13%
Milan | Italy | Yes | 38 | 57 | 10%
Manchester United | England | Yes | 38 | 64 | 11%
Hamburger | Germany | No | 34 | error | n.a.
Lazio | Italy | No | 38 | 56 | 10%
Fiorentina | Italy | No | 38 | 65 | 11%
Bayern | Germany | Yes | 34 | 90 | 16%
Liverpool | England | No | 38 | 84 | 15%
Arsenal | England | Yes | 38 | 79 | 14%
Total | | | 330 | 566
Iferror | Choose | Average&Averageif | Max,min | Goal seek | Data tables | Left, right, mid | Upper,Lower & Proper

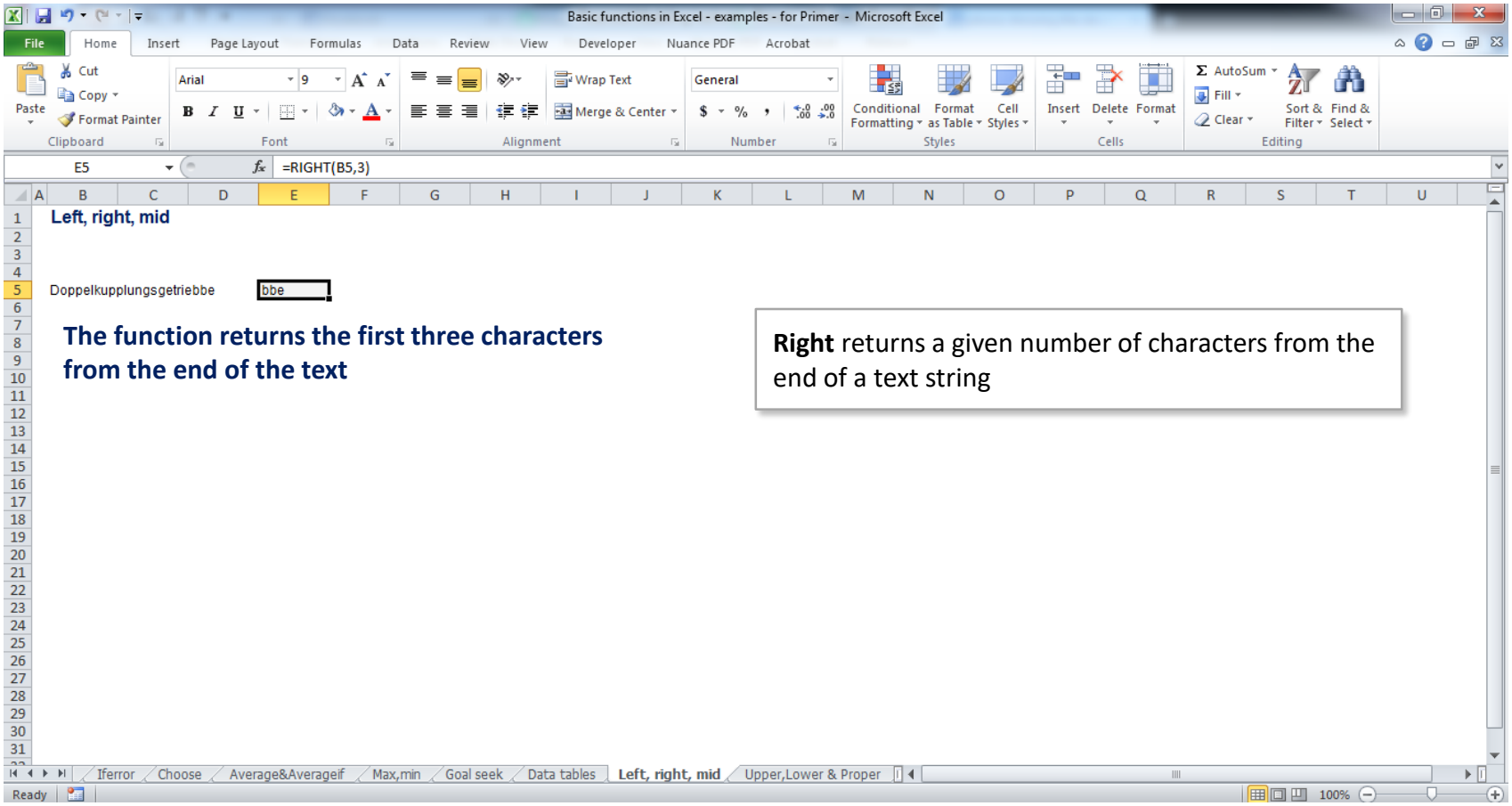
Copying the function downwards we can see that when it finds an error it displays “n.a”, as we wanted it to

Text functions

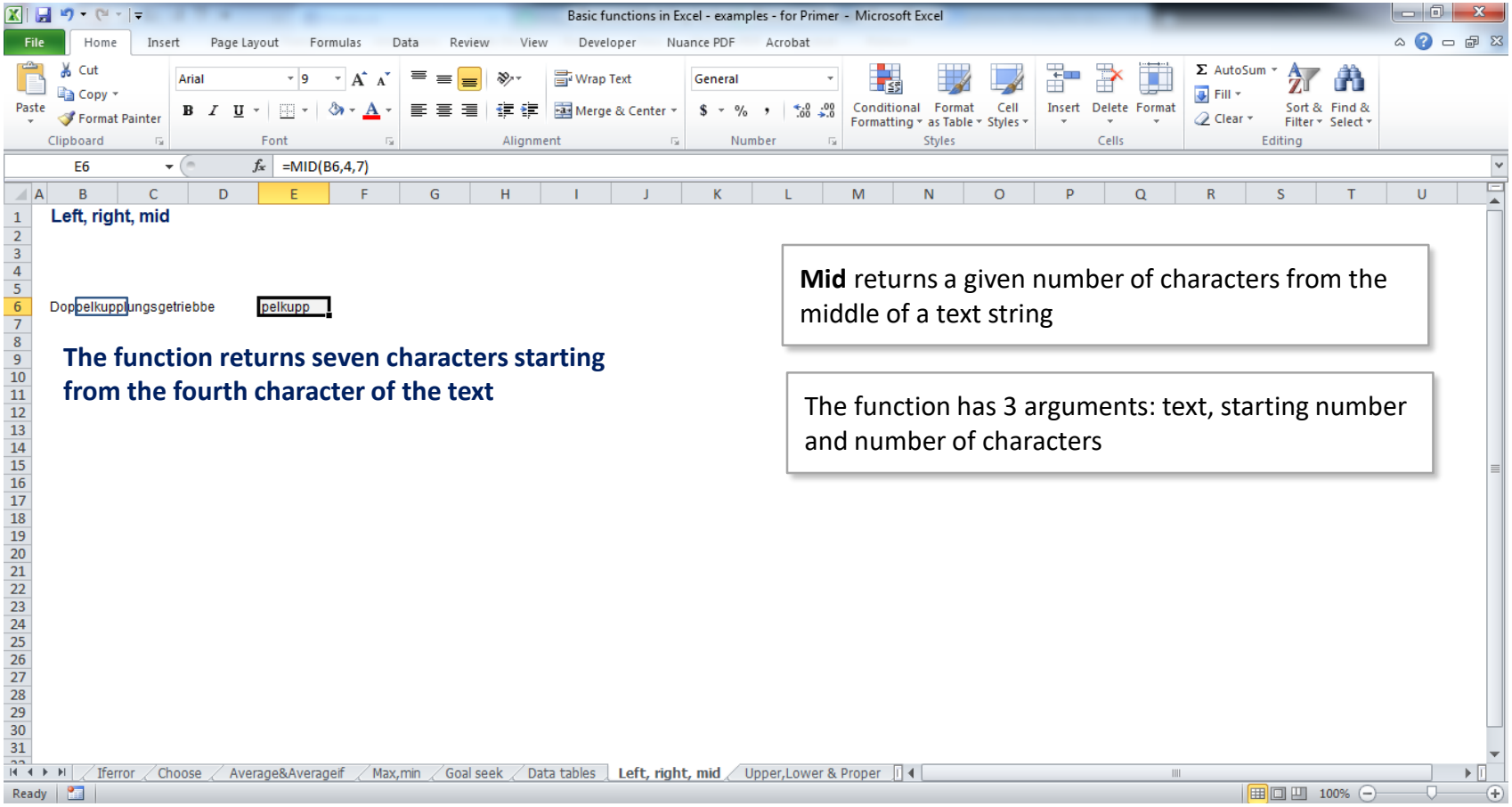
LEFT


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
Paste
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Clipboard
Arial
9
Font
Wrap Text
Merge & Center
Alignment
General
Number
Conditional Formatting
Format as Table
Cell Styles
Styles
Insert
Delete
Format
Cells
AutoSum
Fill
Clear
Sort & Filter
Find & Select
Editing
E4
=LEFT(B4,3)
Left, right, mid
Doppelkupplungsgetriebbe
Dop
The function returns the first three characters from the beginning of the text
Left returns a given number of characters from the beginning of a text string
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
100%

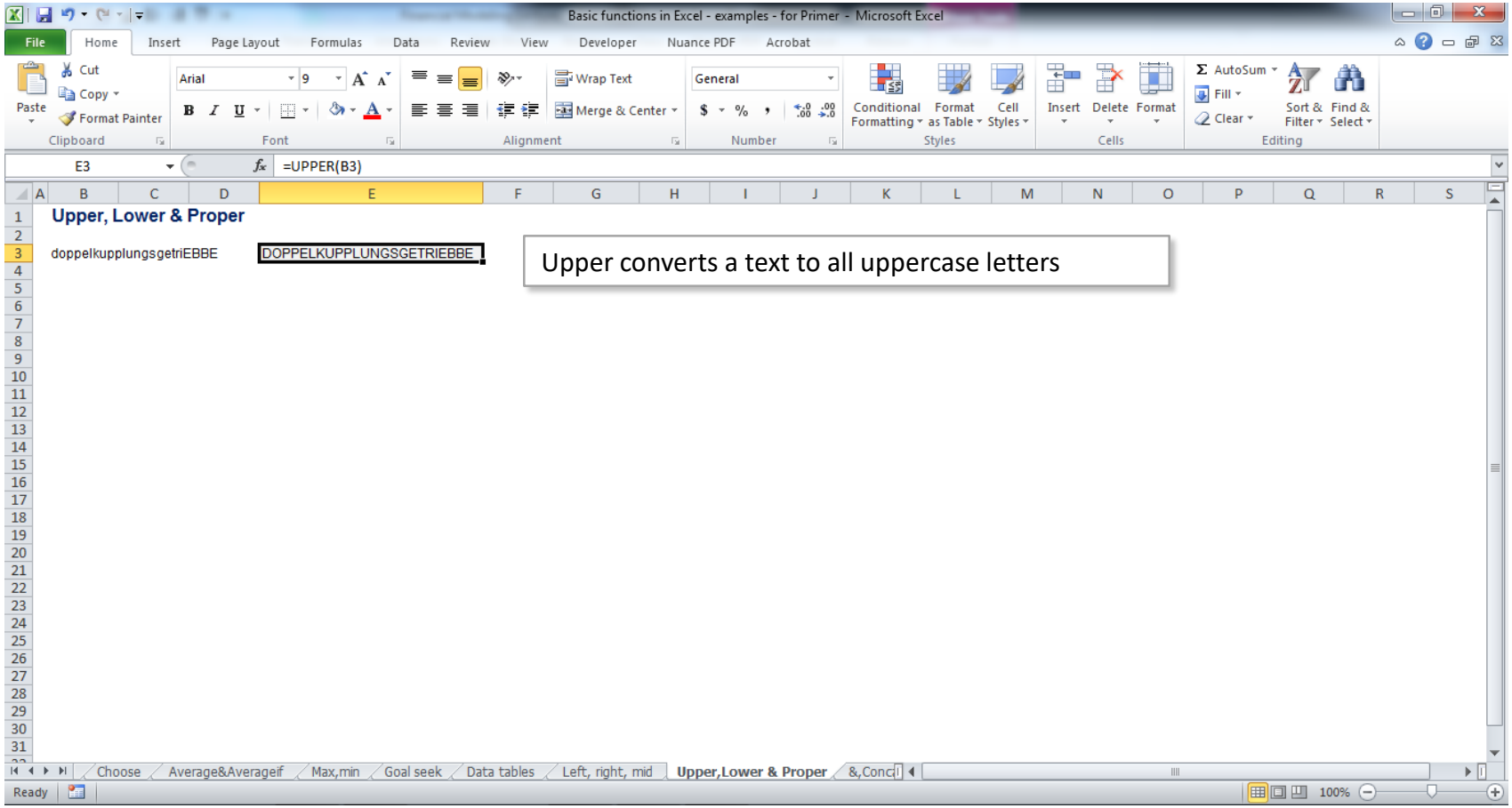
RIGHT


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=RIGHT(B5,3)
Left, right, mid
Doppelkupplungsgetriebbe
bbe
The function returns the first three characters from the end of the text
Right returns a given number of characters from the end of a text string
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready

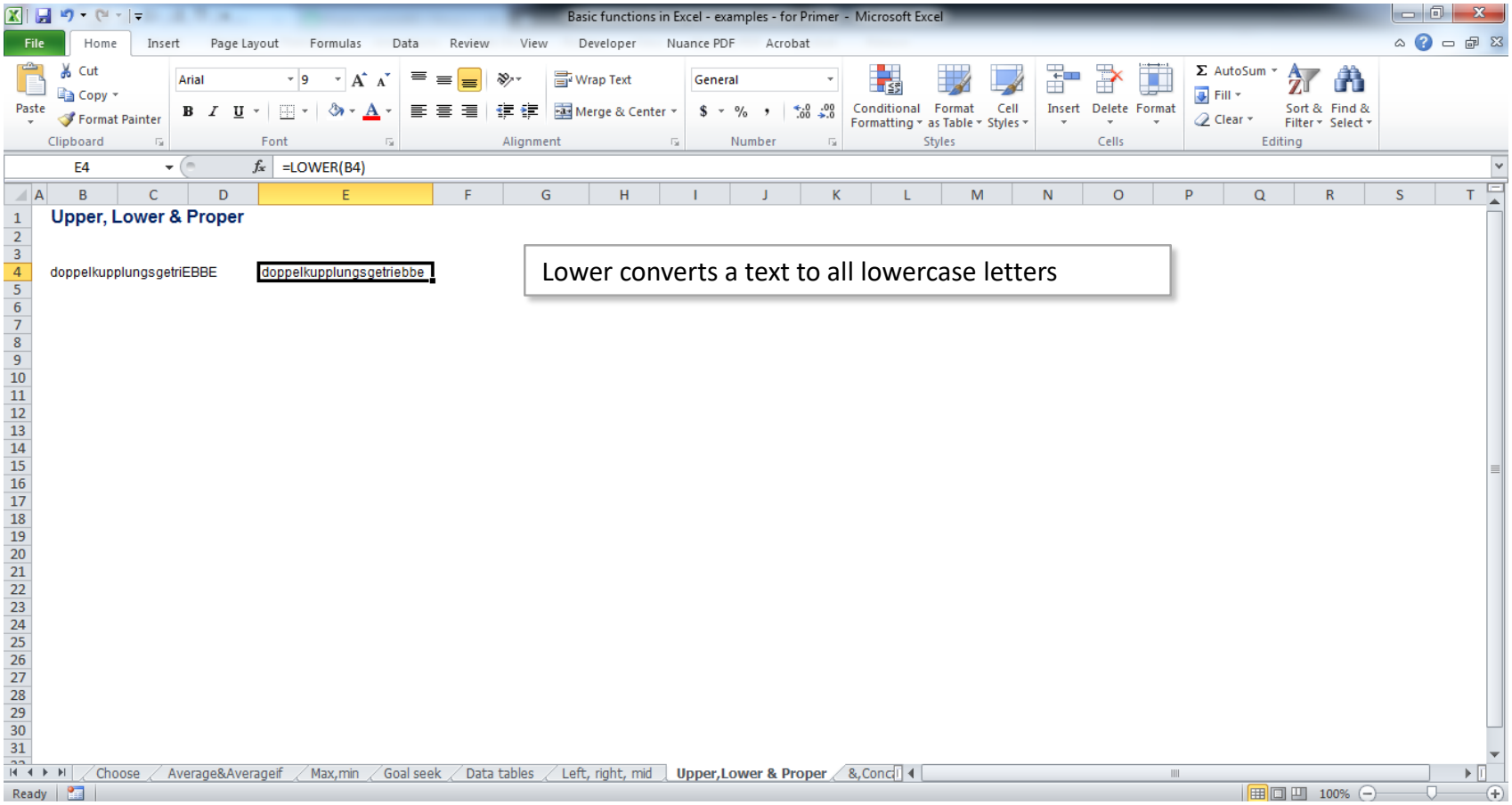
MID


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
Paste
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Clipboard
Arial
9
Font
Wrap Text
Merge & Center
Alignment
General
Number
Conditional Formatting
Format as Table
Cell Styles
Styles
Insert
Delete
Format
Cells
AutoSum
Fill
Clear
Sort & Filter
Find & Select
Editing
E6
=MID(B6,4,7)
Left, right, mid
Doppelkupplungsgetriebbe
pelkupp
The function returns seven characters starting from the fourth character of the text
Mid returns a given number of characters from the middle of a text string
The function has 3 arguments: text, starting number and number of characters
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
100%

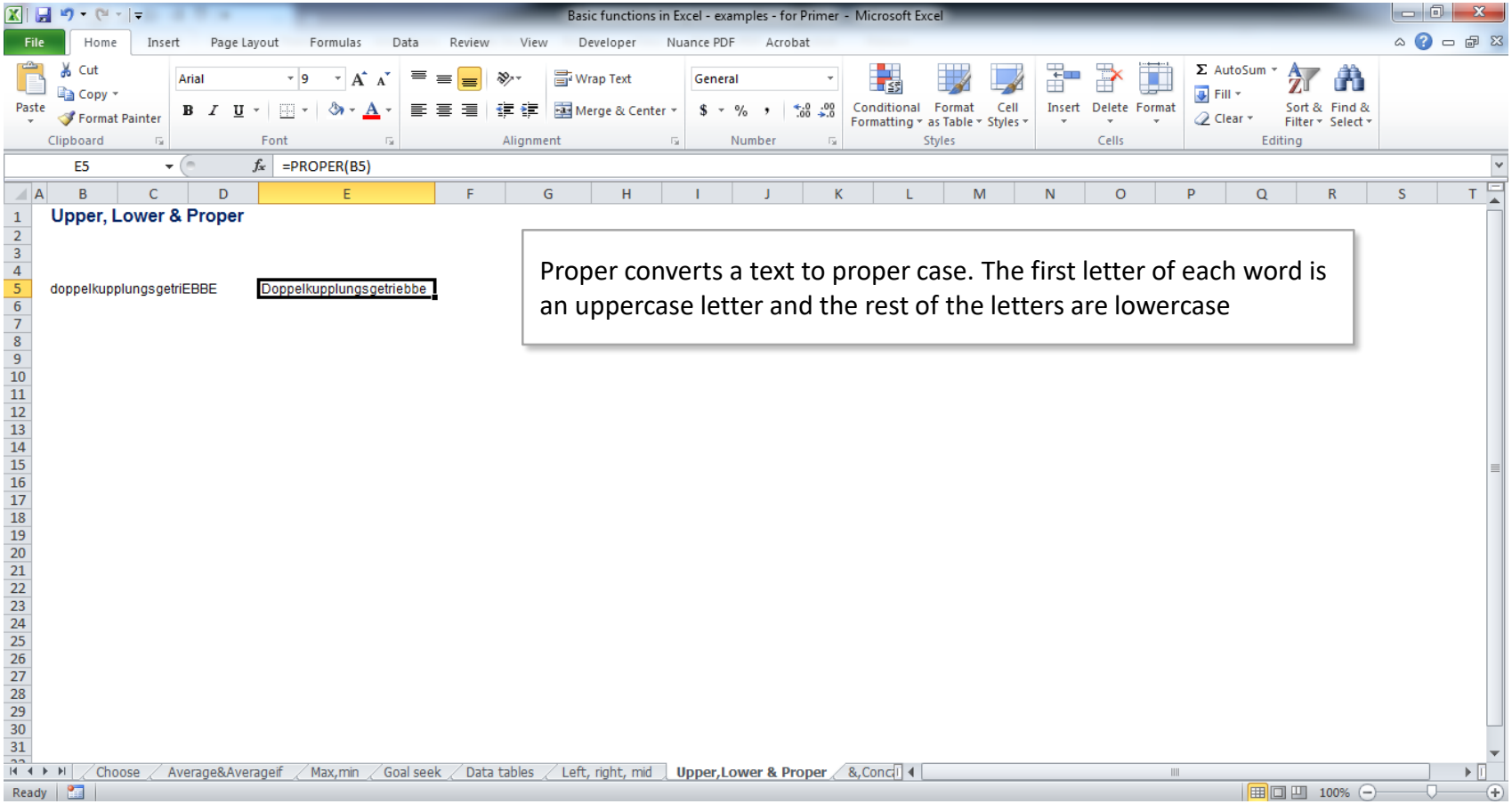
UPPER


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=UPPER(B3)
Upper, Lower & Proper
doppelkupplungsgetriEBBE
DOPPELKUPPLUNGSGETRIEBBE
Upper converts a text to all uppercase letters
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready

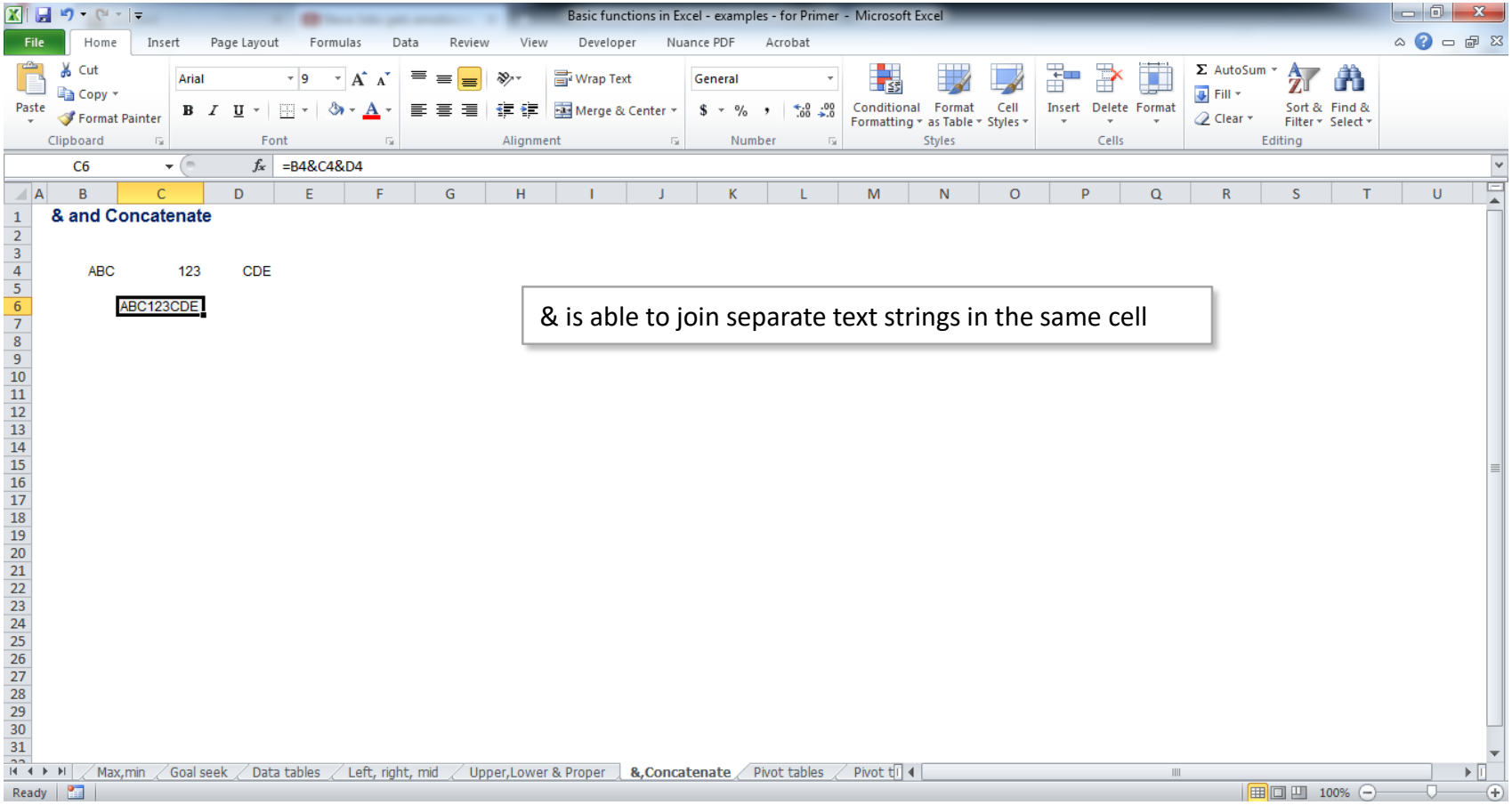
LOWER


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
Paste
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Clipboard
Arial
9
Font
Wrap Text
Merge & Center
Alignment
General
Number
Conditional Formatting
Format as Table
Cell Styles
Styles
Insert
Delete
Format
Cells
AutoSum
Fill
Clear
Sort & Filter
Find & Select
Editing
E4
=LOWER(B4)
Upper, Lower & Proper
doppelkupplungsgetriEBBE
doppelkupplungsgetriebbe
Lower converts a text to all lowercase letters
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
100%

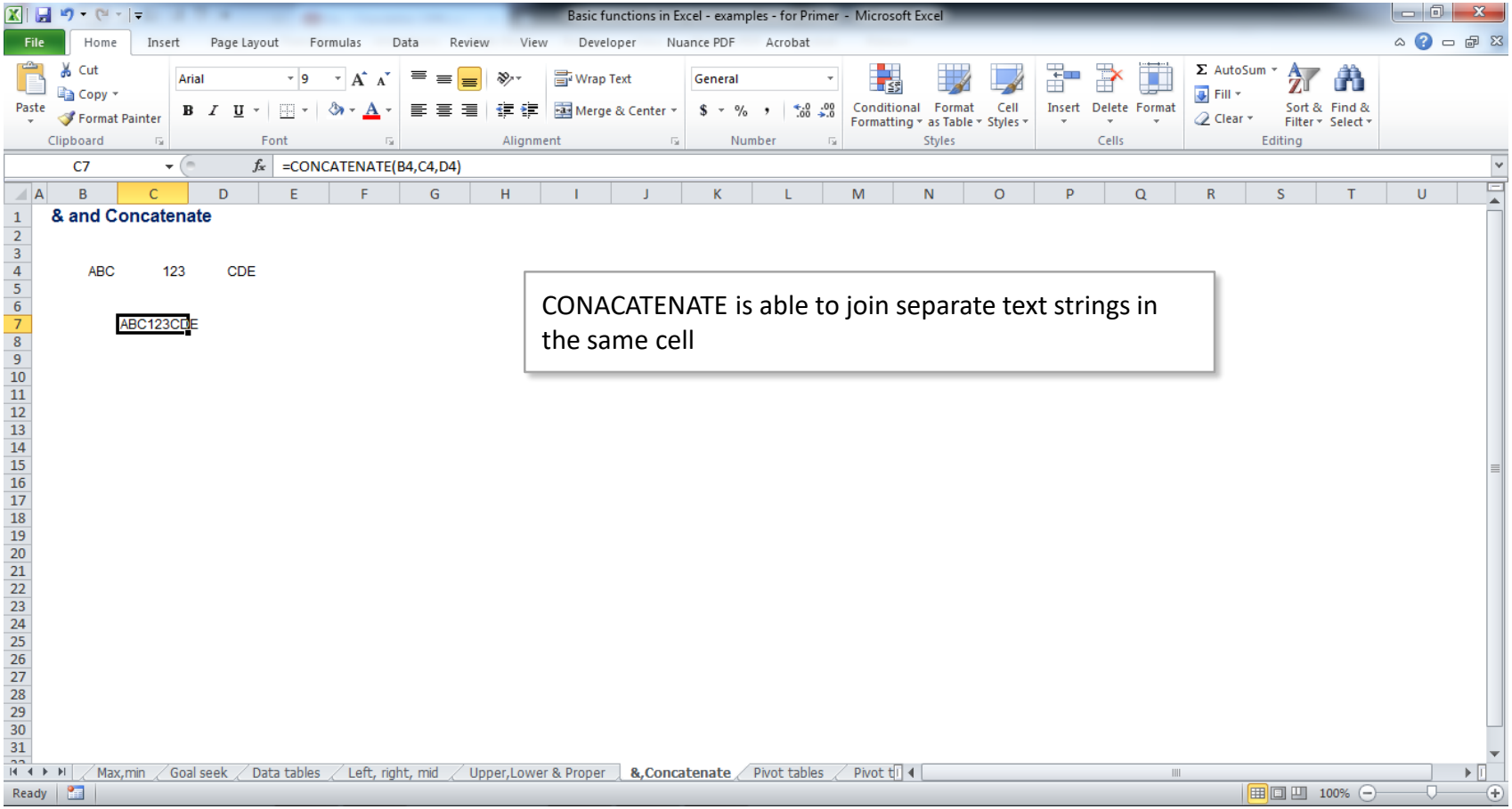
PROPER


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=PROPER(B5)
Upper, Lower & Proper
doppelkupplungsgetriEBBE
Doppelkupplungsgetriebbe
Proper converts a text to proper case. The first letter of each word is an uppercase letter and the rest of the letters are lowercase
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready

& and CONCATENATE

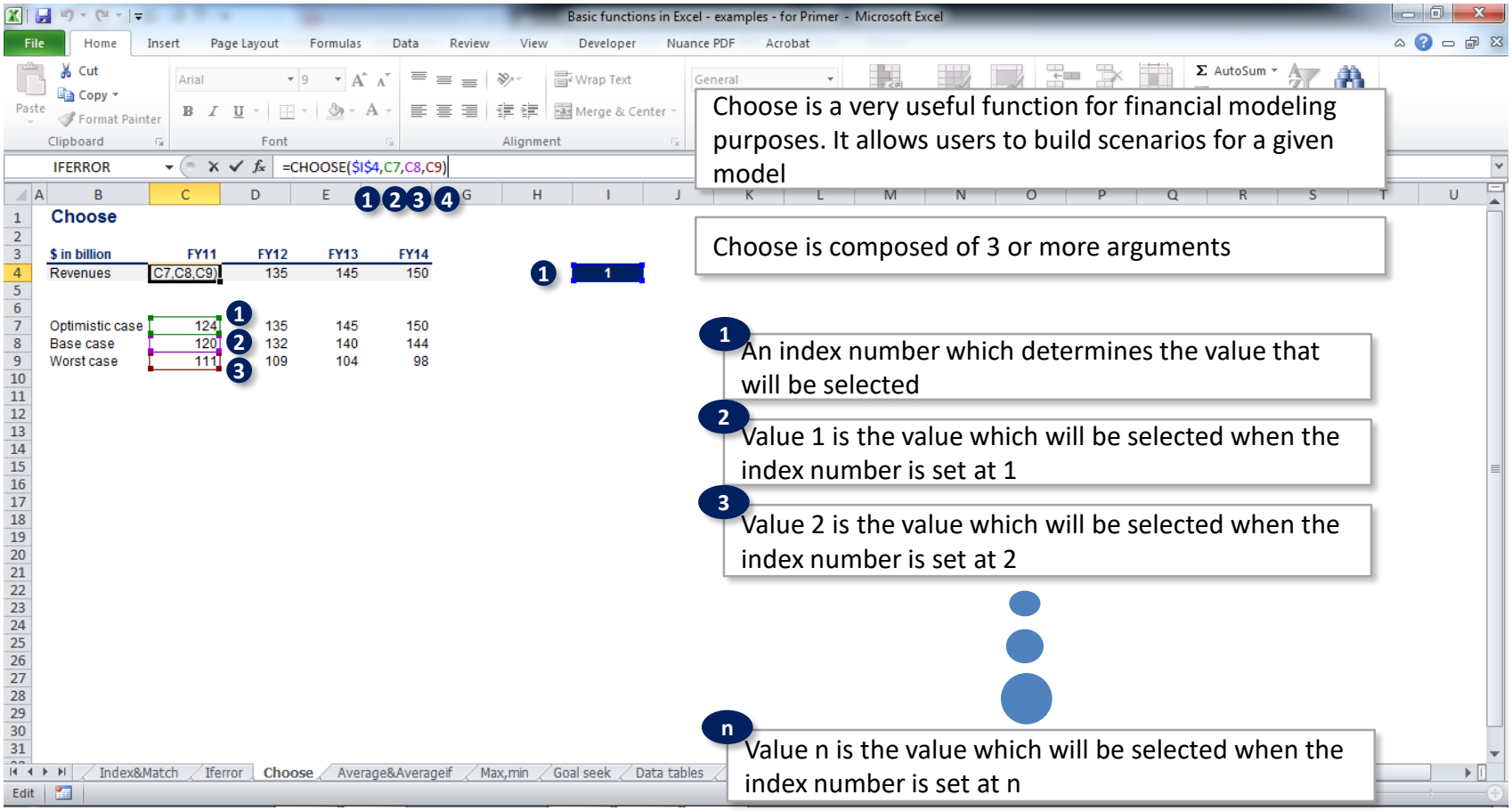


& and CONCATENATE



Choose

CHOOSE



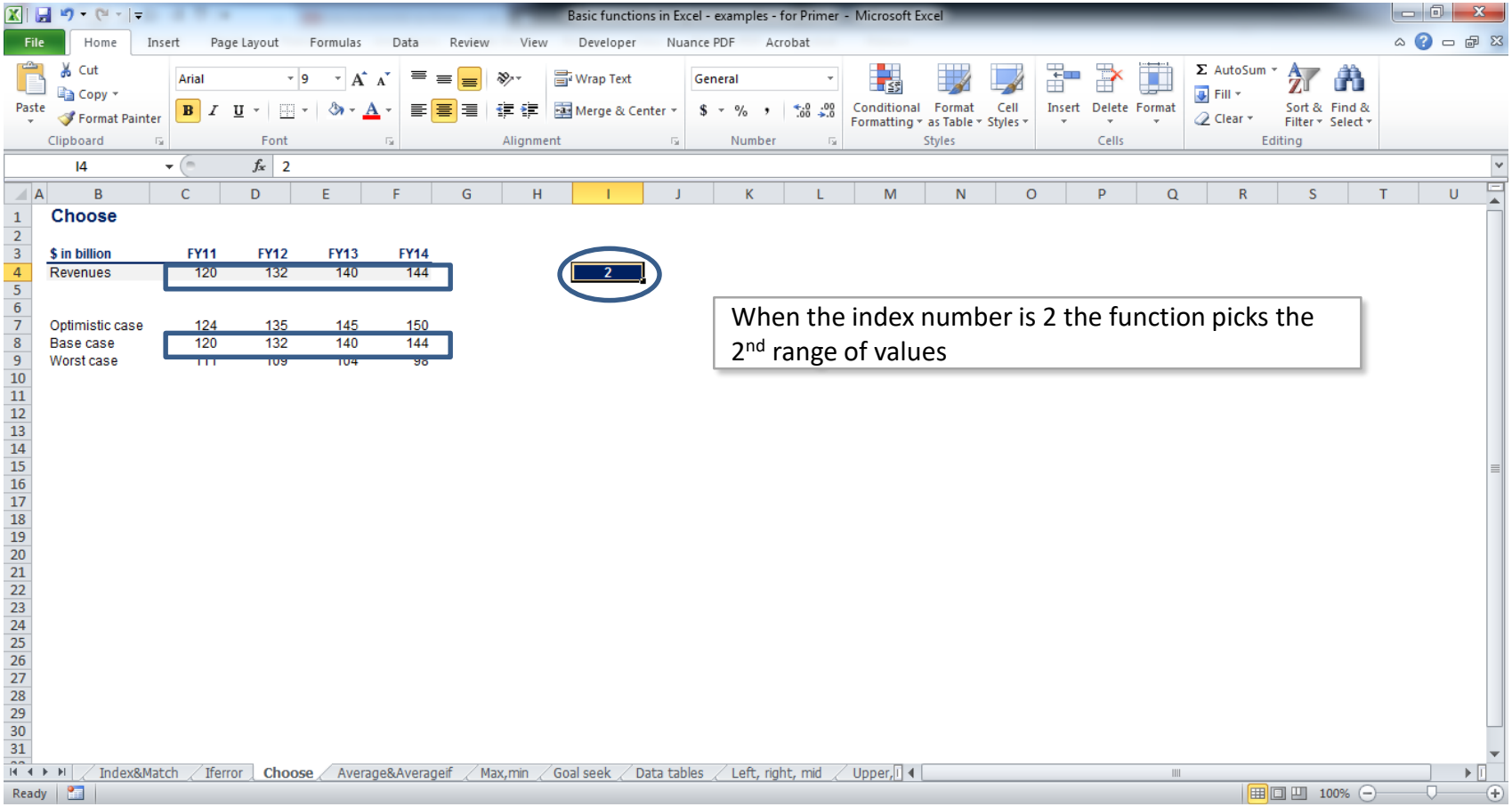
Choose is a very useful function for financial modeling purposes. It allows users to build scenarios for a given model

Choose is composed of 3 or more arguments

1. An index number which determines the value that will be selected
2. Value 1 is the value which will be selected when the index number is set at 1
3. Value 2 is the value which will be selected when the index number is set at 2

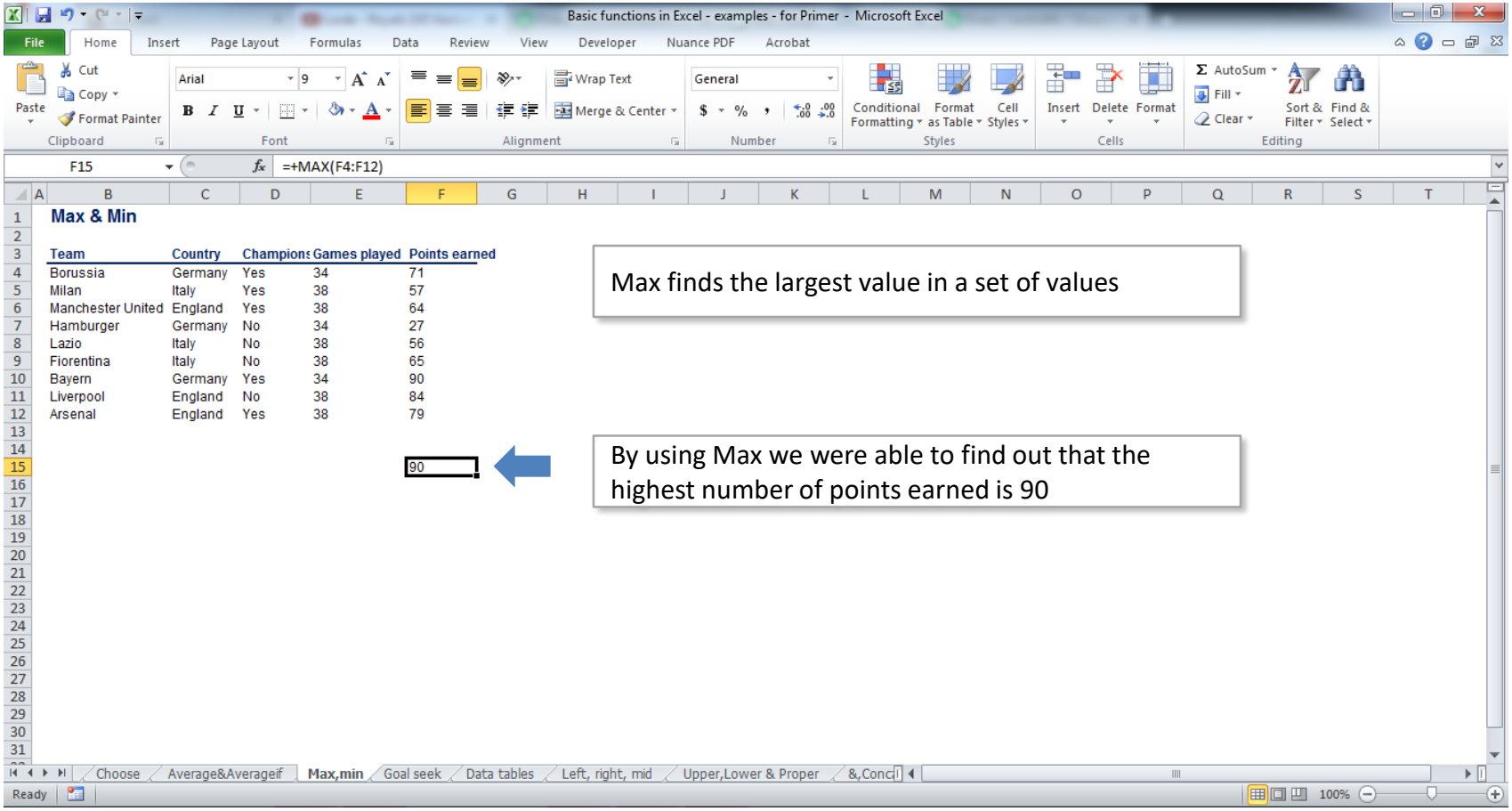
n. Value n is the value which will be selected when the index number is set at n

CHOOSE

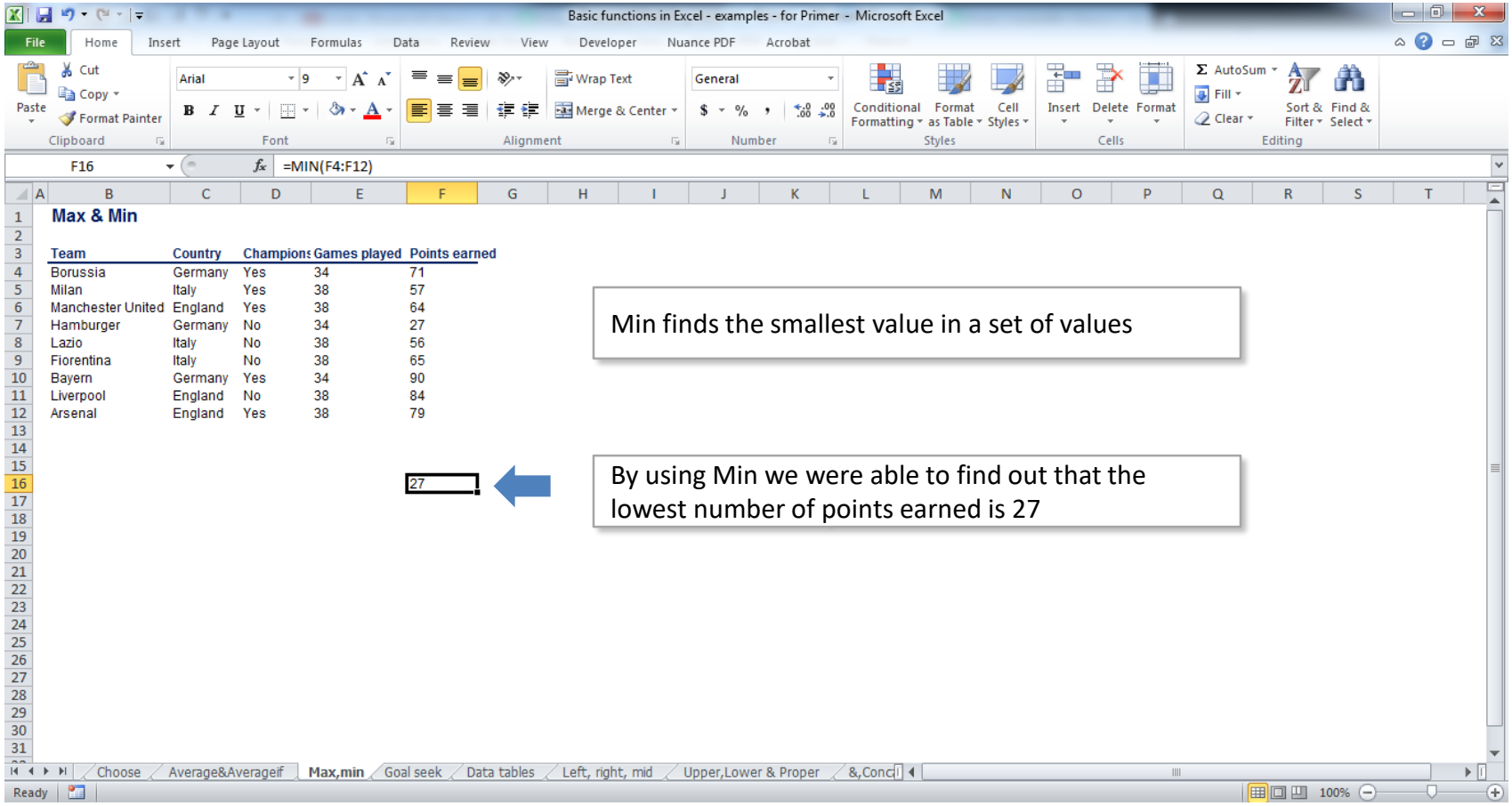

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Choose
$ in billion
FY11
FY12
FY13
FY14
Revenues
120
132
140
144
Optimistic case
124
135
145
150
Base case
120
132
140
144
Worst case
2
When the index number is 2 the function picks the 2nd range of values
Index&Match
Iferror
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,
Ready

Max & Min

Max

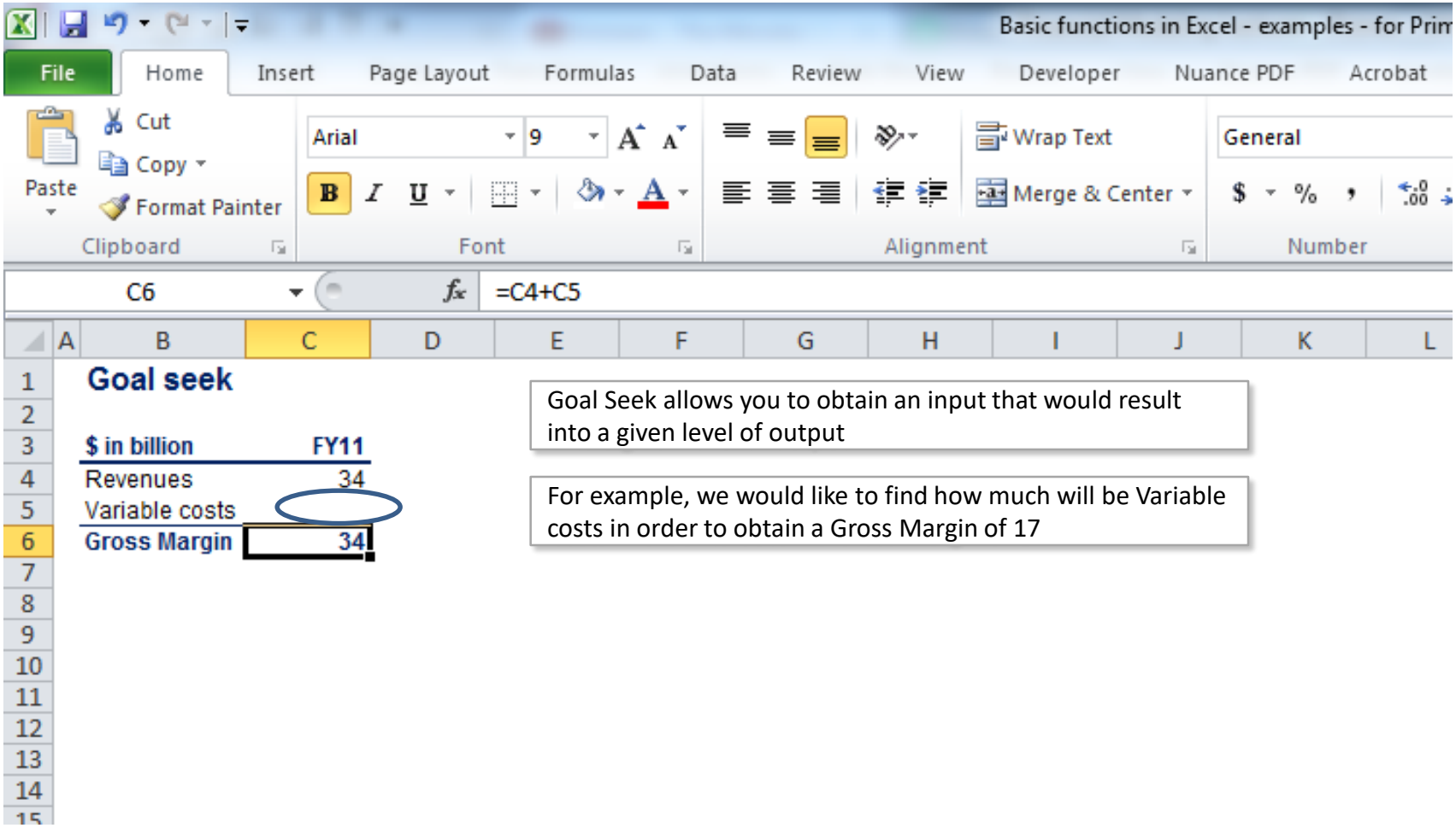

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=+MAX(F4:F12)
Max & Min
Team Country Champions Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
90
Max finds the largest value in a set of values
By using Max we were able to find out that the highest number of points earned is 90
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready

Min

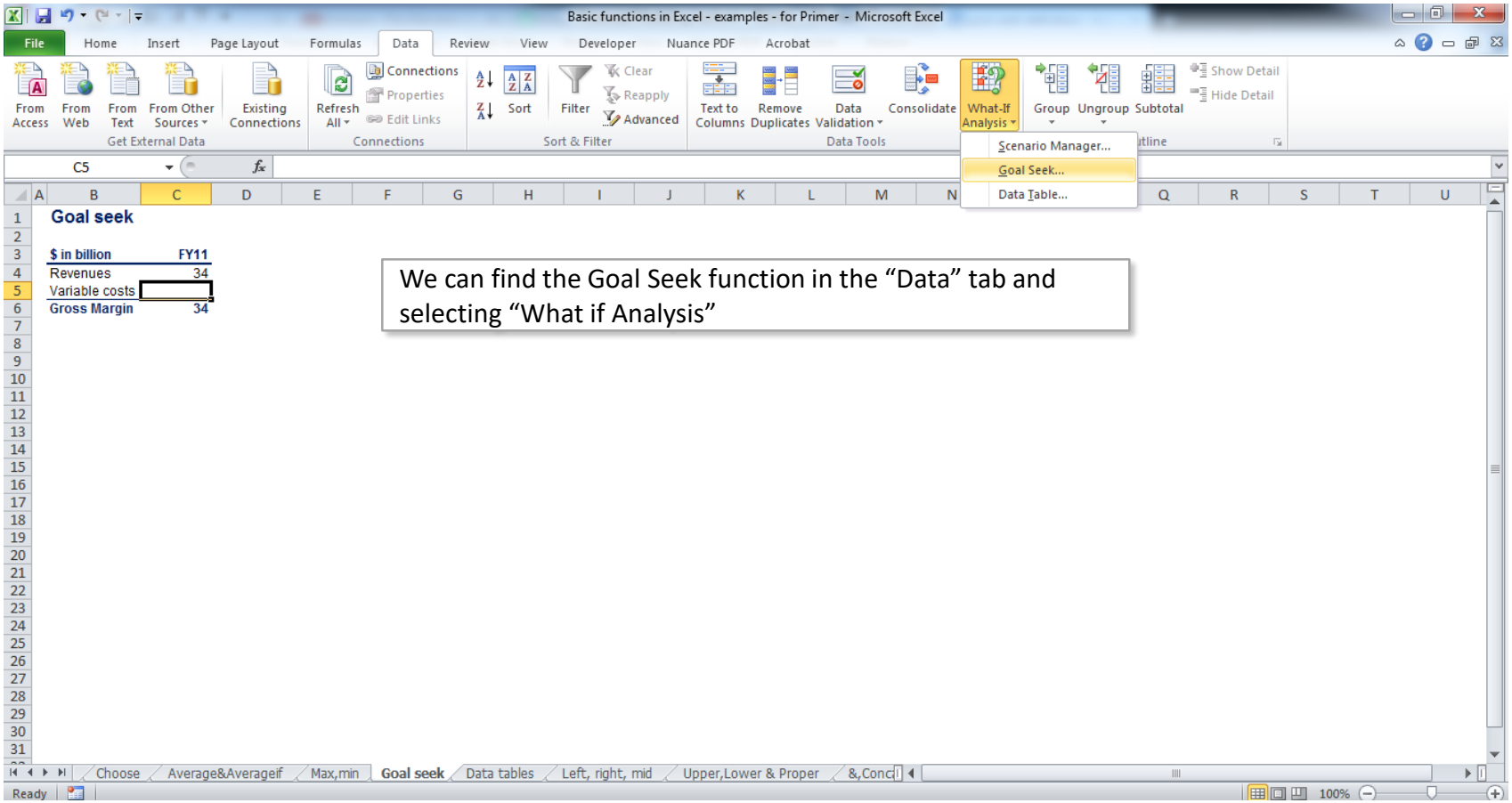

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
=MIN(F4:F12)
Max & Min
Team Country Champions Games played Points earned
Borussia Germany Yes 34 71
Milan Italy Yes 38 57
Manchester United England Yes 38 64
Hamburger Germany No 34 27
Lazio Italy No 38 56
Fiorentina Italy No 38 65
Bayern Germany Yes 34 90
Liverpool England No 38 84
Arsenal England Yes 38 79
27
Min finds the smallest value in a set of values
By using Min we were able to find out that the lowest number of points earned is 27
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready

Goal seek

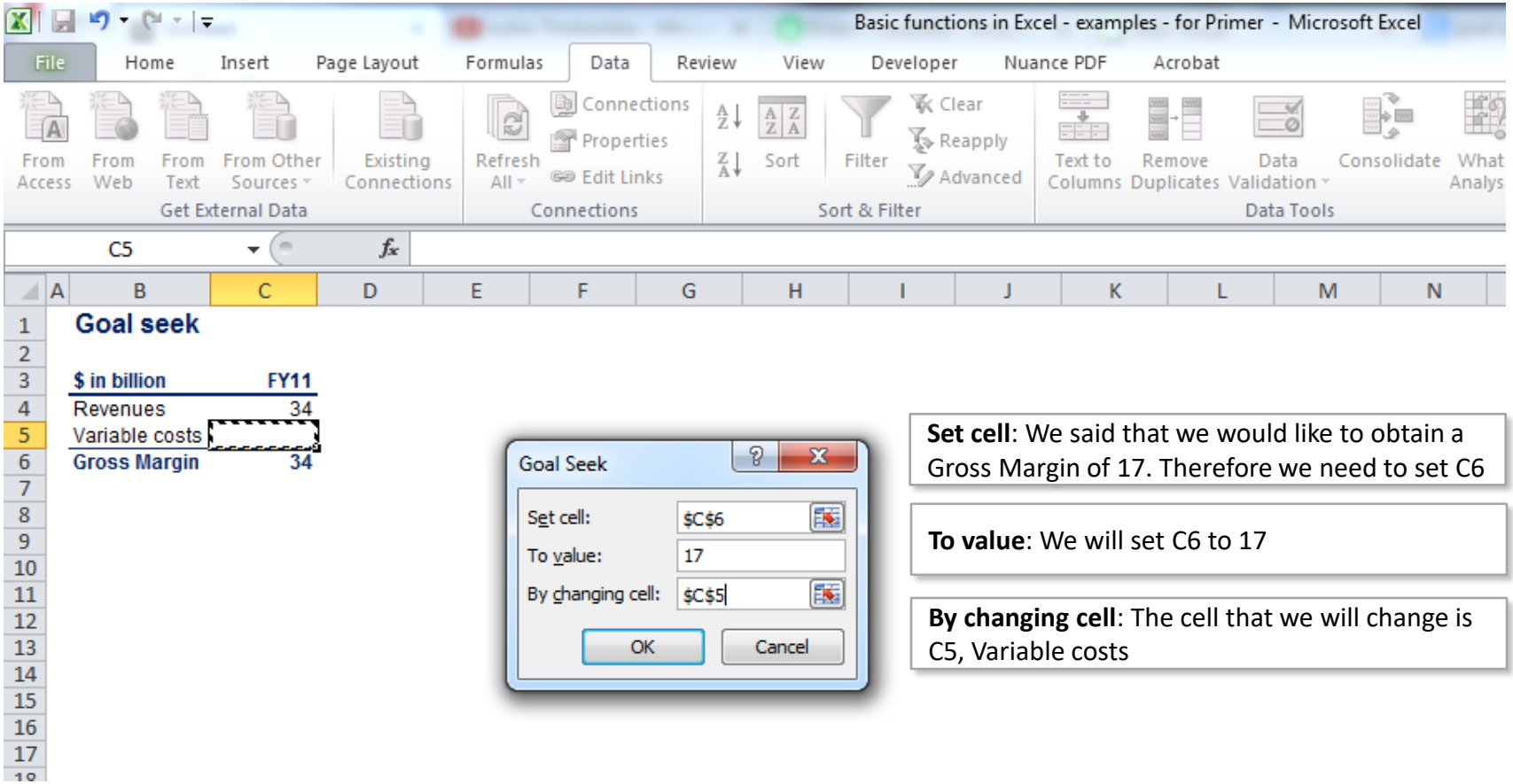
GOAL SEEK


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Prim
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Paste
Clipboard
Arial
9
Font
Wrap Text
Merge & Center
Alignment
General
Number
C6
=C4+C5
Goal seek
$ in billion
FY11
Revenues
34
Variable costs
Gross Margin
34
Goal Seek allows you to obtain an input that would result into a given level of output
For example, we would like to find how much will be Variable costs in order to obtain a Gross Margin of 17

GOAL SEEK


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
From Access
From Web
From Text
From Other Sources
Existing Connections
Get External Data
Refresh All
Connections
Properties
Edit Links
Connections
Sort
Filter
Clear
Reapply
Advanced
Sort & Filter
Text to Columns
Remove Duplicates
Data Validation
Consolidate
What-If Analysis
Data Tools
Group
Ungroup
Subtotal
Show Detail
Hide Detail
Scenario Manager...
Goal Seek...
Data Table...
C5
Goal seek
$ in billion
FY11
Revenues
34
Variable costs
Gross Margin
34
We can find the Goal Seek function in the “Data” tab and selecting “What if Analysis”
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
100%

GOAL SEEK

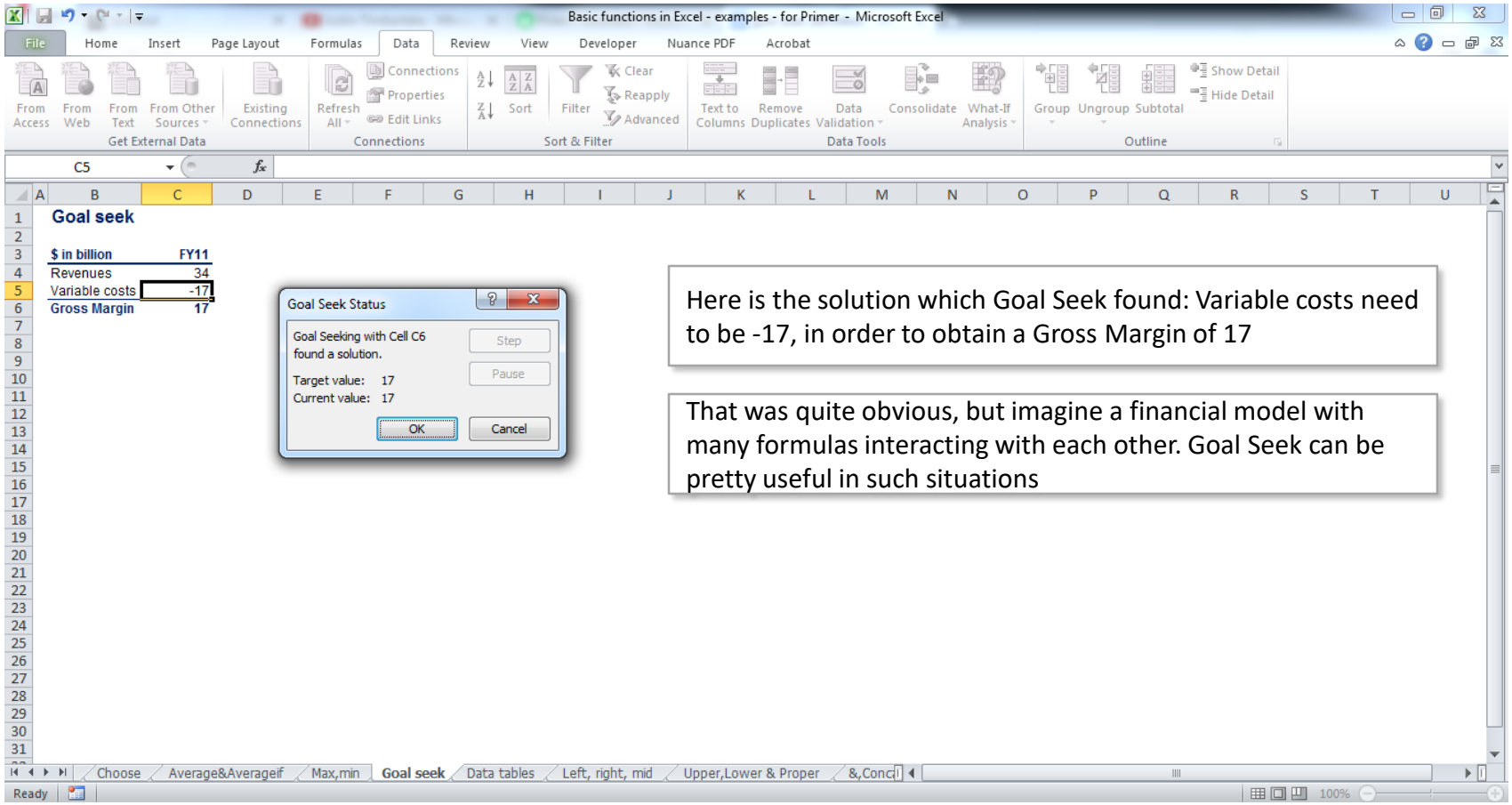


Set cell: We said that we would like to obtain a Gross Margin of 17. Therefore we need to set C6

To value: We will set C6 to 17

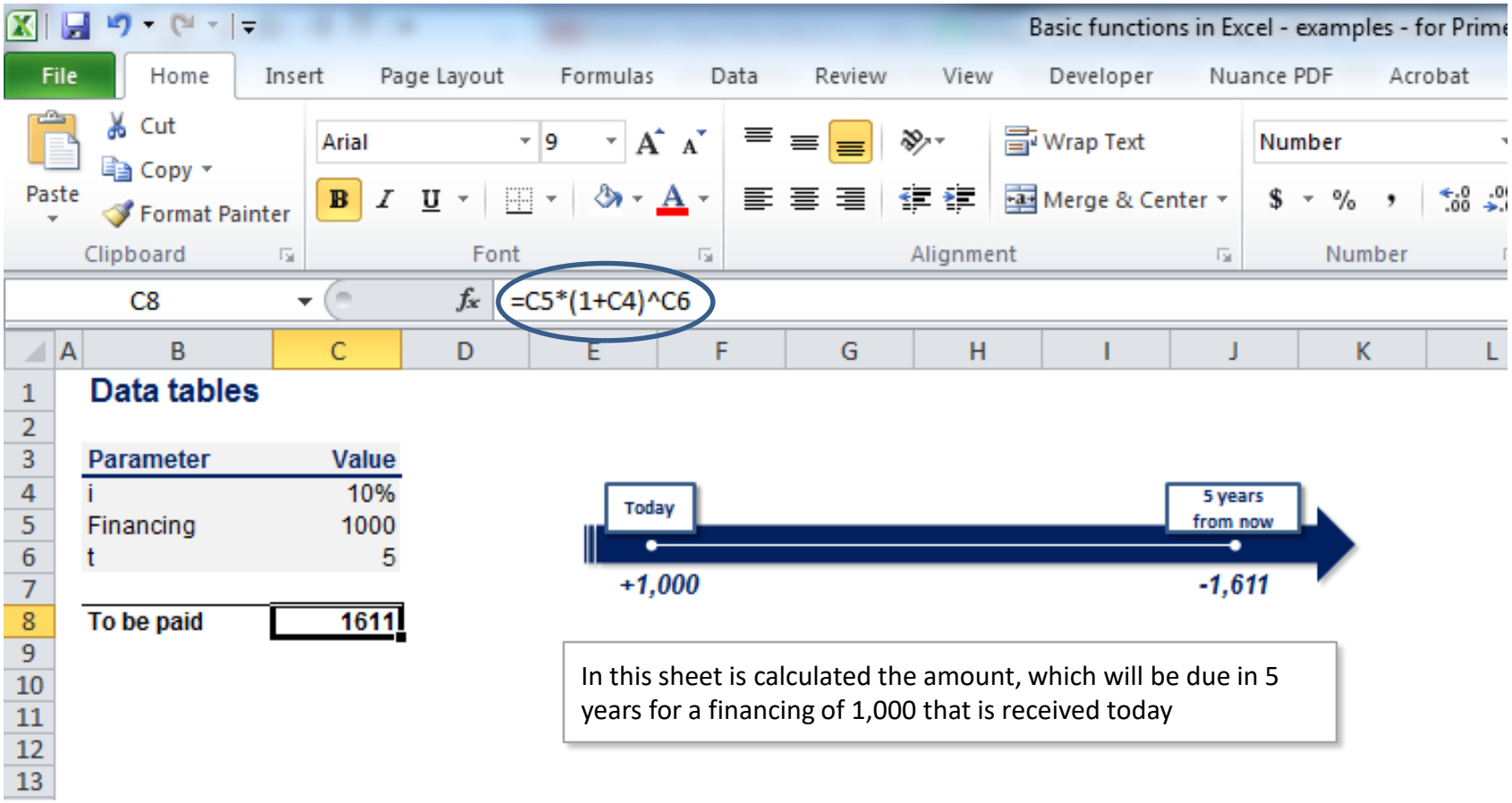
By changing cell: The cell that we will change is C5, Variable costs

GOAL SEEK

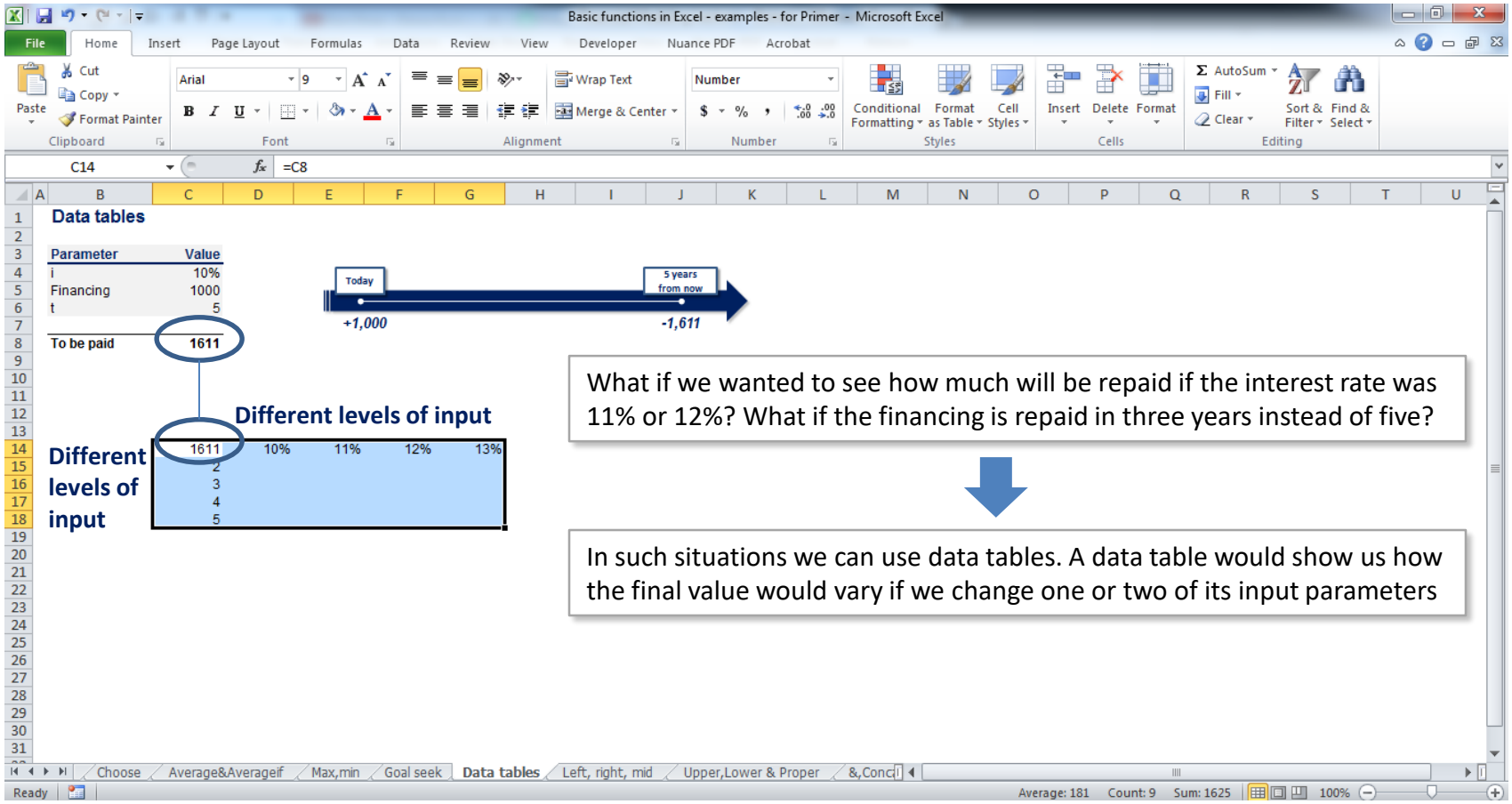

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Goal seek
$ in billion
FY11
Revenues
34
Variable costs
-17
Gross Margin
17
Goal Seek Status
Goal Seeking with Cell C6 found a solution.
Target value: 17
Current value: 17
Step
Pause
OK
Cancel
Here is the solution which Goal Seek found: Variable costs need to be -17, in order to obtain a Gross Margin of 17
That was quite obvious, but imagine a financial model with many formulas interacting with each other. Goal Seek can be pretty useful in such situations

Data tables

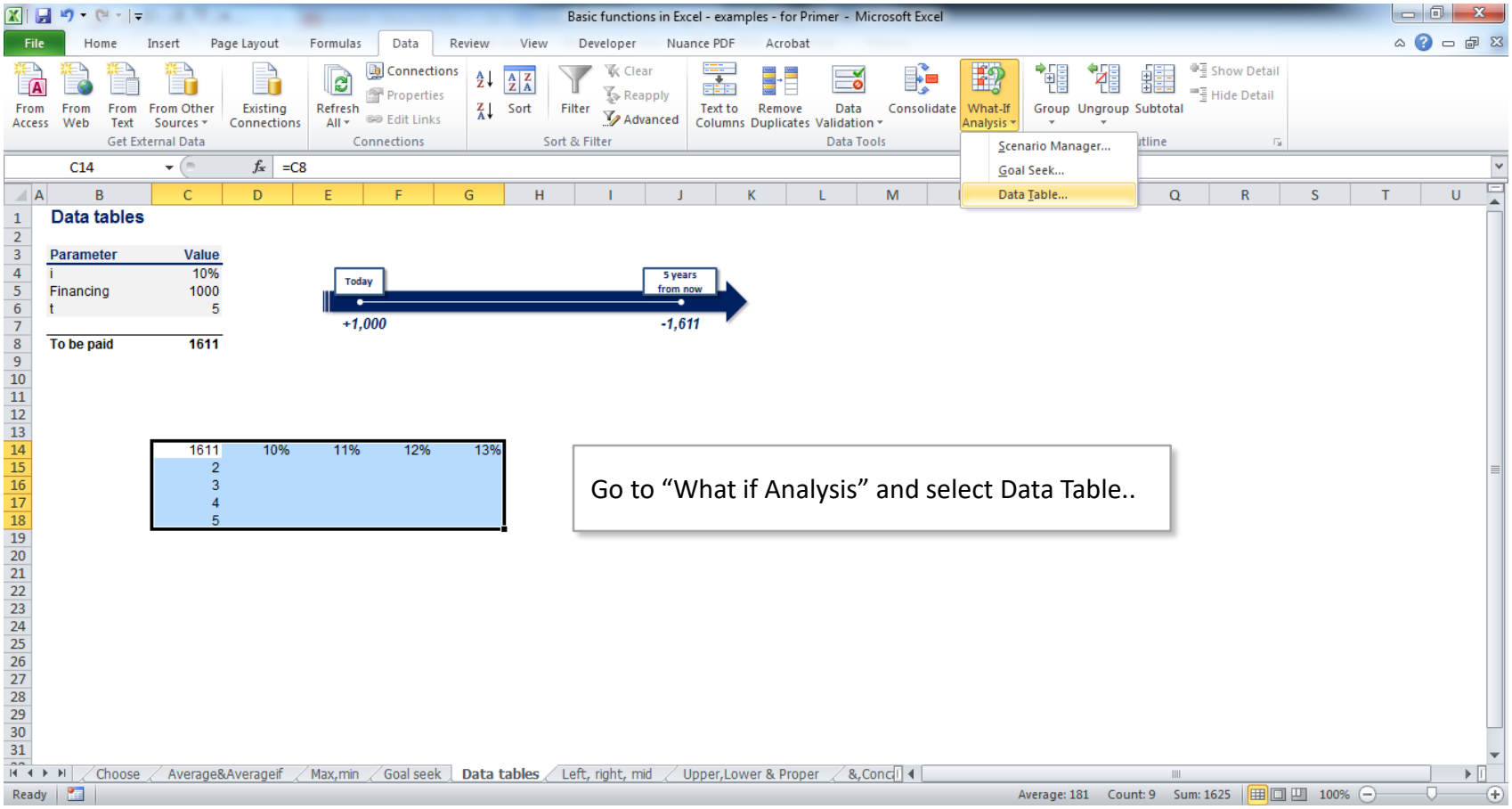
DATA TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Prime
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Paste
Clipboard
Arial
9
Font
Wrap Text
Merge & Center
Alignment
Number
Number
C8
=C5*(1+C4)^C6
Data tables
Parameter
Value
i
10%
Financing
1000
t
5
To be paid
1611
Today
5 years from now
+1,000
-1,611
In this sheet is calculated the amount, which will be due in 5 years for a financing of 1,000 that is received today

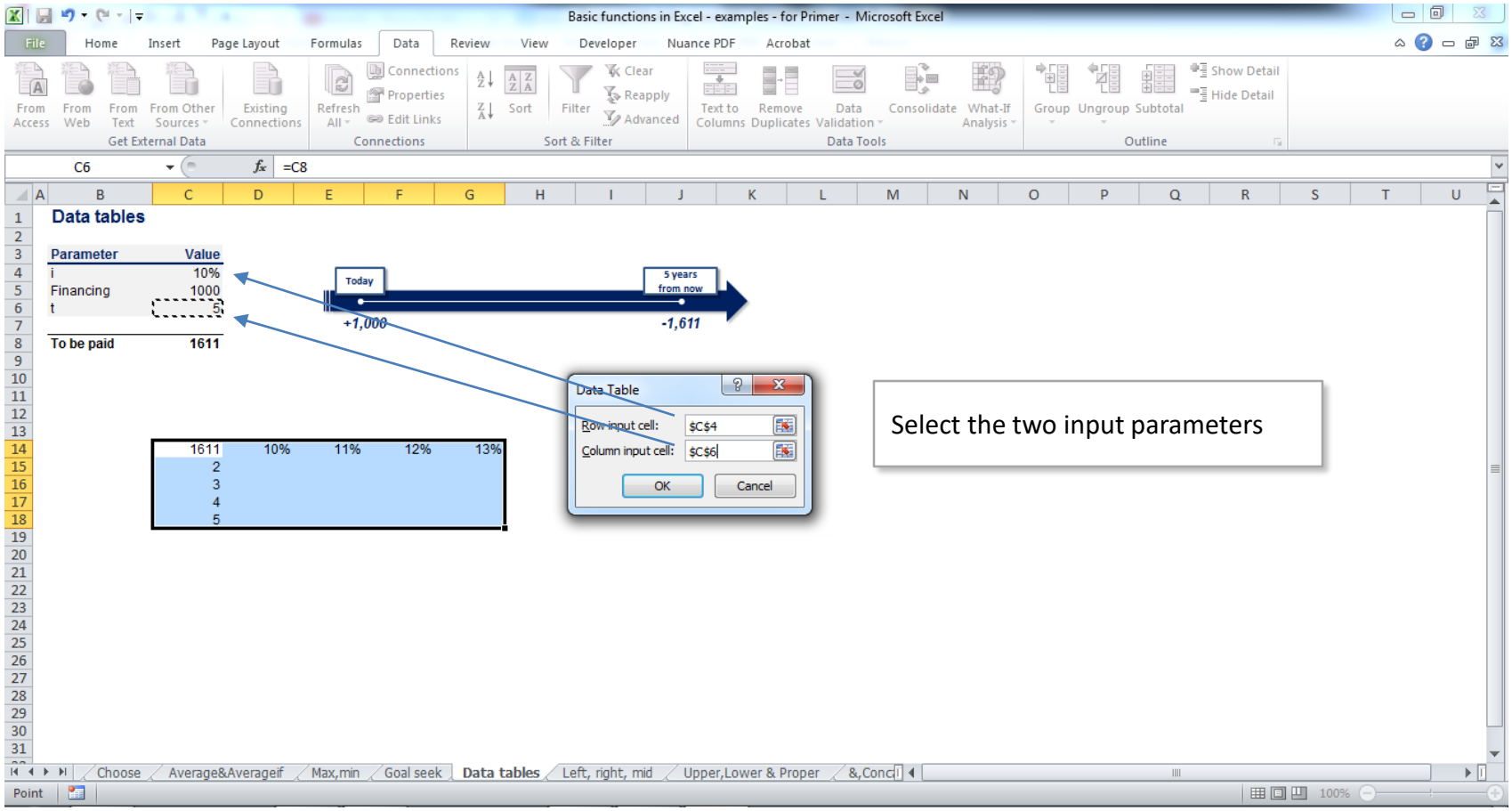
DATA TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Data tables
Parameter
Value
i
10%
Financing
1000
t
5
To be paid
1611
Today
5 years from now
+1,000
-1,611
Different levels of input
Different levels of input
10%
11%
12%
13%
What if we wanted to see how much will be repaid if the interest rate was 11% or 12%? What if the financing is repaid in three years instead of five?
In such situations we can use data tables. A data table would show us how the final value would vary if we change one or two of its input parameters

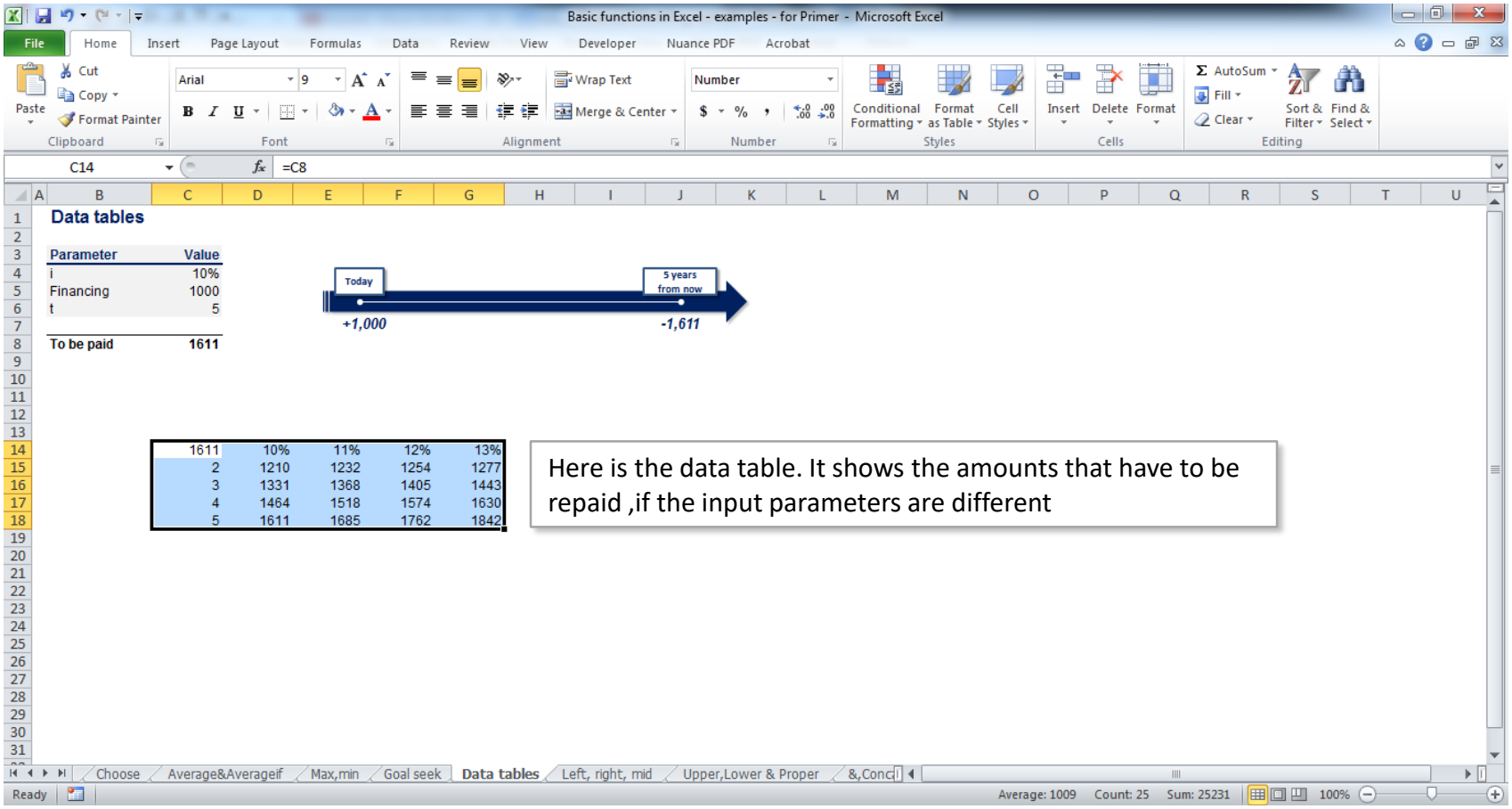
DATA TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
Formulas
Data
Review
View
Developer
Nuance PDF
Acrobat
From Access
From Web
From Text
From Other Sources
Existing Connections
Refresh All
Connections
Properties
Edit Links
Sort
Filter
Clear
Reapply
Advanced
Text to Columns
Remove Duplicates
Data Validation
Consolidate
What-If Analysis
Group
Ungroup
Subtotal
Show Detail
Hide Detail
Get External Data
Connections
Sort & Filter
Data Tools
Scenario Manager...
Goal Seek...
Data Table...
C14
=C8
Data tables
Parameter
Value
i
10%
Financing
1000
t
5
To be paid
1611
Today
5 years from now
+1,000
-1,611
1611
10%
11%
12%
13%
2
3
4
5
Go to “What if Analysis” and select Data Table..
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
Average: 181
Count: 9
Sum: 1625
100%

DATA TABLES

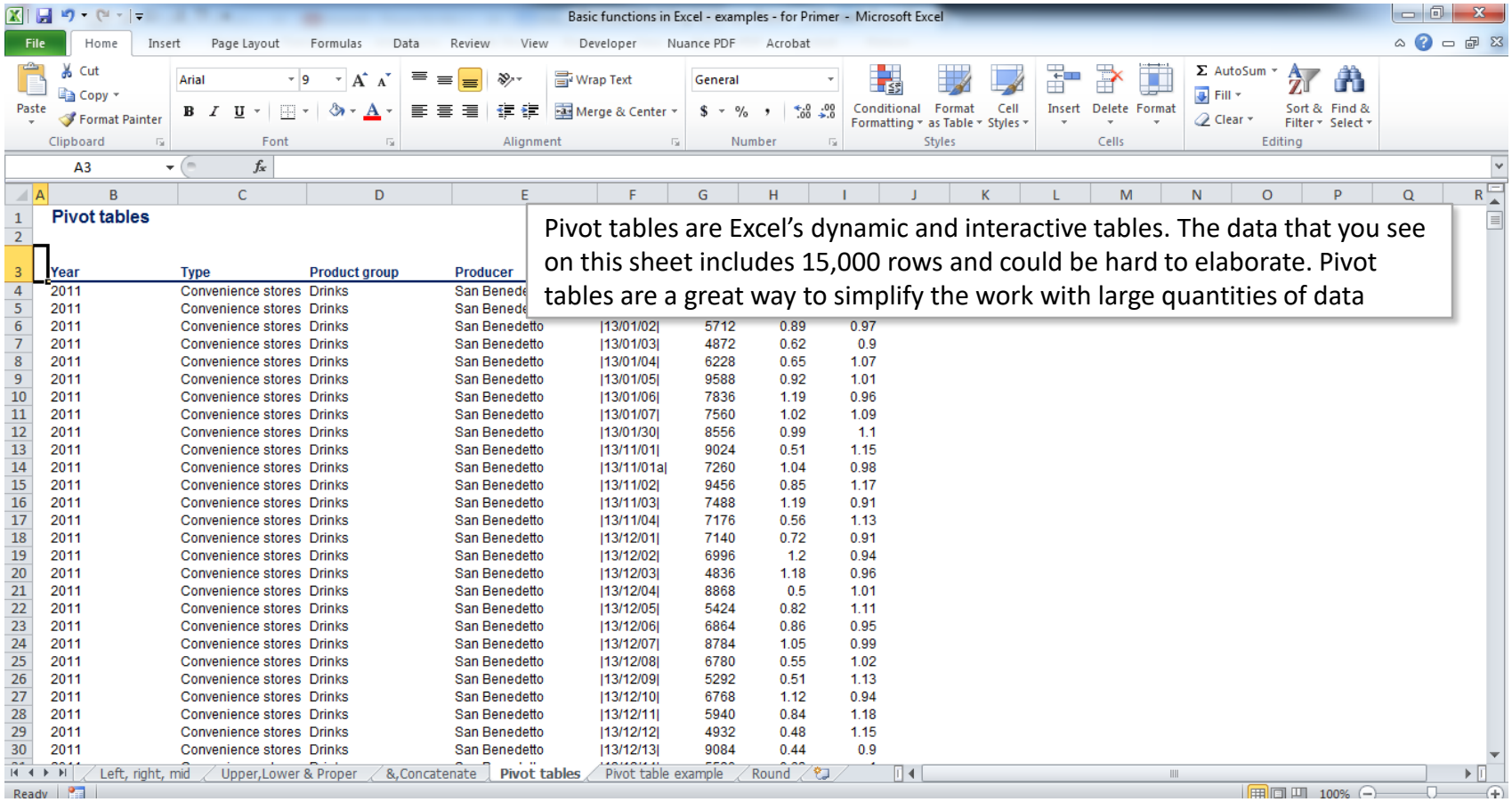

Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Data tables
Parameter
Value
i
10%
Financing
1000
t
5
To be paid
1611
Today
5 years from now
+1,000
-1,611
1611
10%
11%
12%
13%
2
3
4
5
Data Table
Row input cell:
$C$4
Column input cell:
$C$6
OK
Cancel
Select the two input parameters
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Point

DATA TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Data tables
Parameter
Value
i
10%
Financing
1000
t
5
To be paid
1611
Today
5 years from now
+1,000
-1,611
1611 10% 11% 12% 13%
2 1210 1232 1254 1277
3 1331 1368 1405 1443
4 1464 1518 1574 1630
5 1611 1685 1762 1842
Here is the data table. It shows the amounts that have to be repaid ,if the input parameters are different
Choose
Average&Averageif
Max,min
Goal seek
Data tables
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
Ready
Average: 1009
Count: 25
Sum: 25231

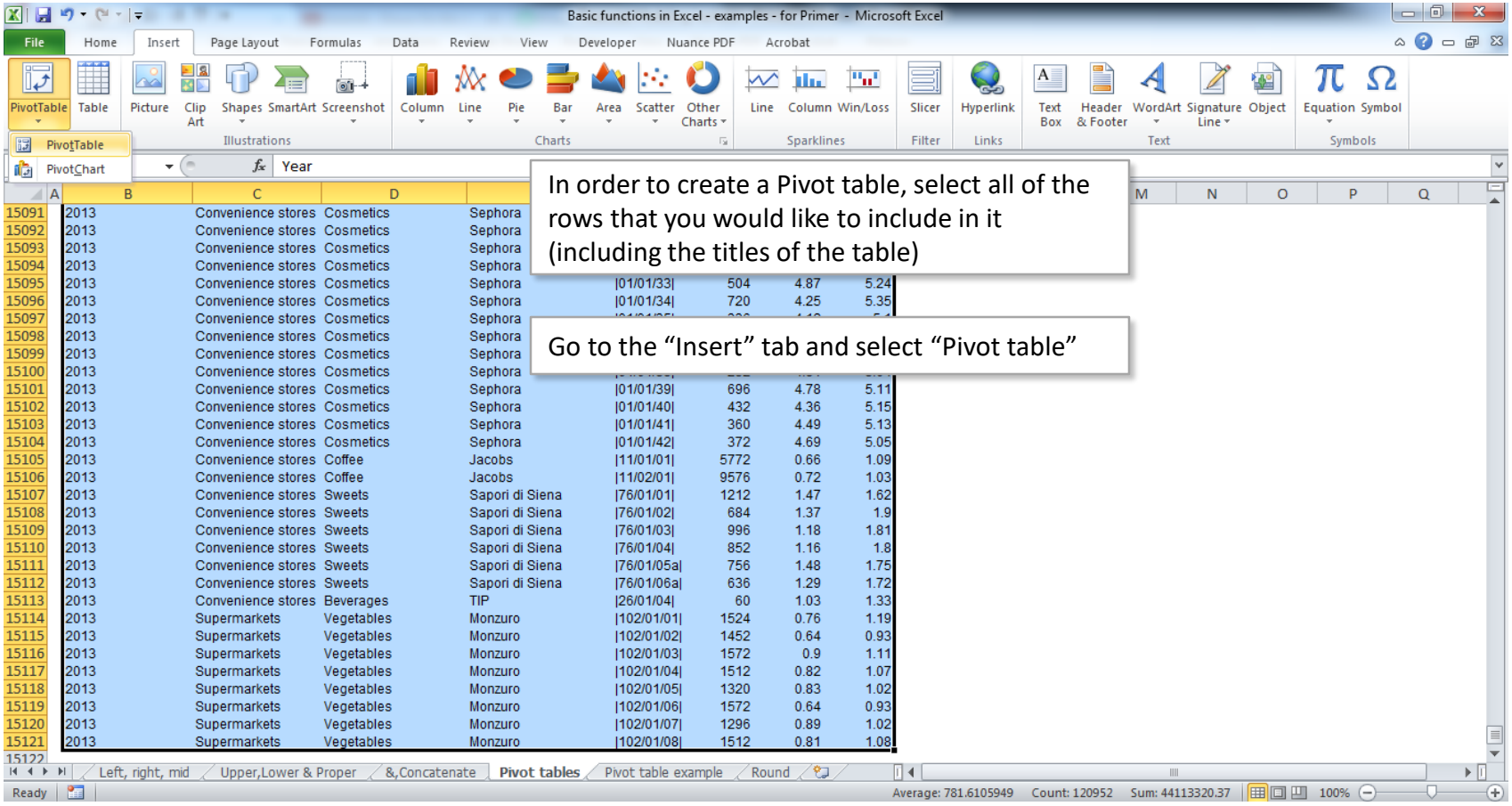
Pivot tables

PIVOT TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
Pivot tables
Pivot tables are Excel's dynamic and interactive tables. The data that you see on this sheet includes 15,000 rows and could be hard to elaborate. Pivot tables are a great way to simplify the work with large quantities of data
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
&,Concatenate
Pivot tables
Pivot table example
Round

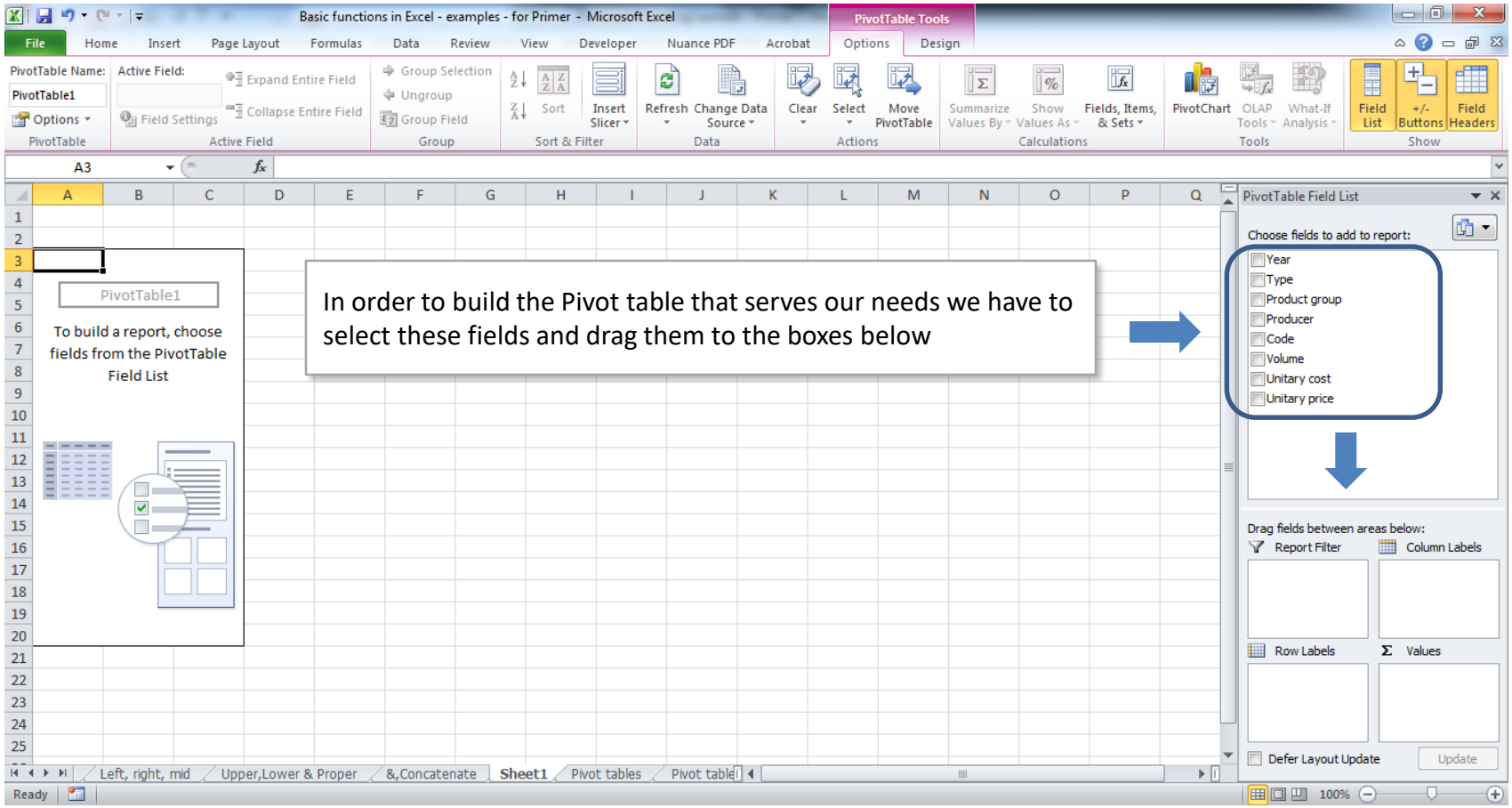
Year	Type	Product group	Producer				
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benede				
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benede				
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/02	5712	0.89	0.97
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/03	4872	0.62	0.9
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/04	6228	0.65	1.07
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/05	9588	0.92	1.01
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/06	7836	1.19	0.96
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/07	7560	1.02	1.09
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/01/30	8556	0.99	1.1
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/11/01	9024	0.51	1.15
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/11/01a	7260	1.04	0.98
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/11/02	9456	0.85	1.17
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/11/03	7488	1.19	0.91
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/11/04	7176	0.56	1.13
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/01	7140	0.72	0.91
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/02	6996	1.2	0.94
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/03	4836	1.18	0.96
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/04	8868	0.5	1.01
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/05	5424	0.82	1.11
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/06	6864	0.86	0.95
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/07	8784	1.05	0.99
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/08	6780	0.55	1.02
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/09	5292	0.51	1.13
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/10	6768	1.12	0.94
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/11	5940	0.84	1.18
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/12	4932	0.48	1.15
2011	Convenience stores	Drinks	San Benedetto	13/12/13	9084	0.44	0.9

PIVOT TABLES

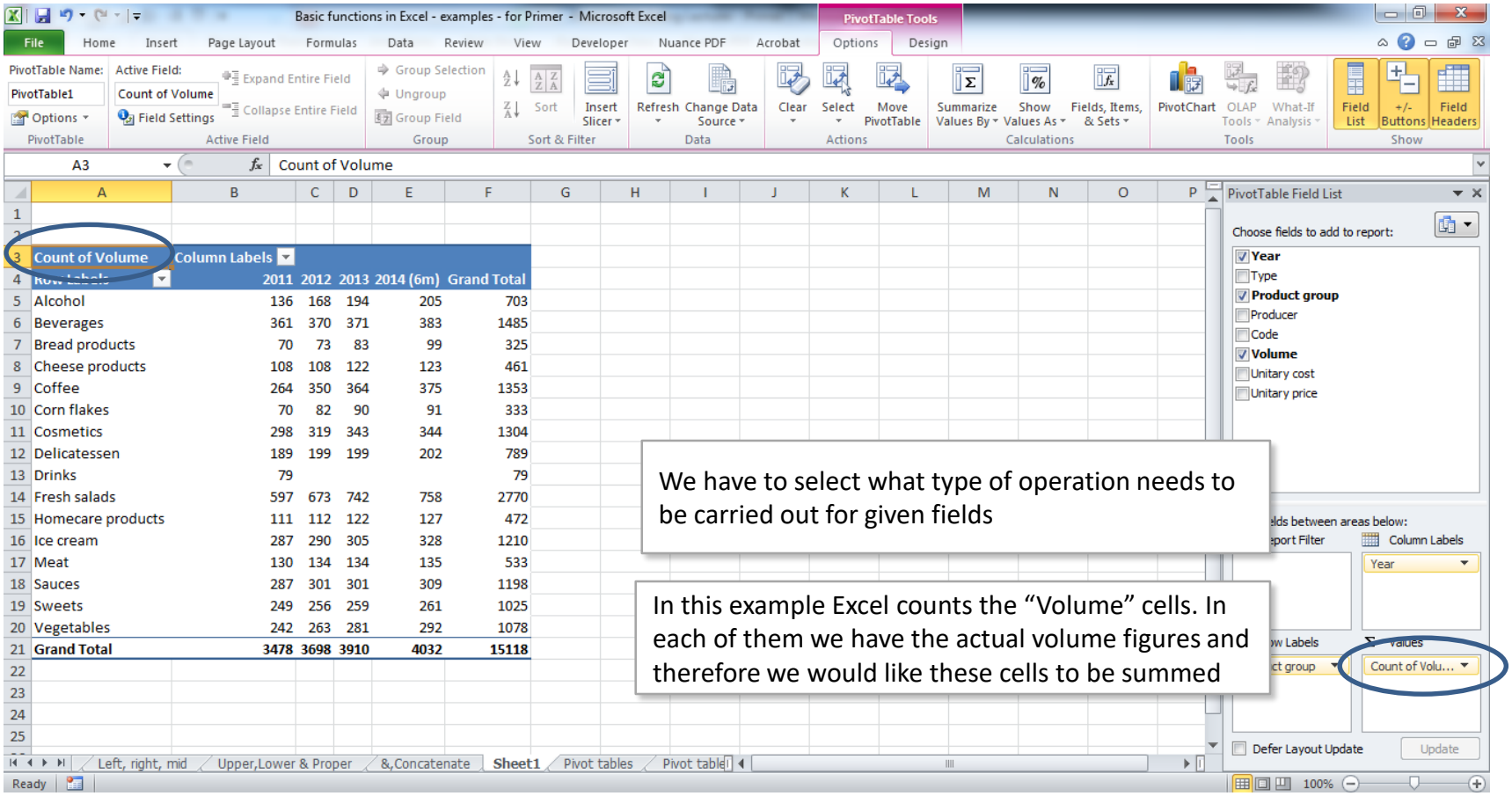


	A	B	C	D				
15091		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora			
15092		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora			
15093		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora			
15094		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora			
15095		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/33	504	4.87	5.24
15096		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/34	720	4.25	5.35
15097		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora				
15098		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora				
15099		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora				
15100		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora				
15101		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/39	696	4.78	5.11
15102		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/40	432	4.36	5.15
15103		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/41	360	4.49	5.13
15104		2013	Convenience stores	Cosmetics	Sephora	01/01/42	372	4.69	5.05
15105		2013	Convenience stores	Coffee	Jacobs	11/01/01	5772	0.66	1.09
15106		2013	Convenience stores	Coffee	Jacobs	11/02/01	9576	0.72	1.03
15107		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/01	1212	1.47	1.62
15108		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/02	684	1.37	1.9
15109		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/03	996	1.18	1.81
15110		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/04	852	1.16	1.8
15111		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/05a	756	1.48	1.75
15112		2013	Convenience stores	Sweets	Sapori di Siena	76/01/06a	636	1.29	1.72
15113		2013	Convenience stores	Beverages	TIP	26/01/04	60	1.03	1.33
15114		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/01	1524	0.76	1.19
15115		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/02	1452	0.64	0.93
15116		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/03	1572	0.9	1.11
15117		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/04	1512	0.82	1.07
15118		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/05	1320	0.83	1.02
15119		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/06	1572	0.64	0.93
15120		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/07	1296	0.89	1.02
15121		2013	Supermarkets	Vegetables	Monzuro	102/01/08	1512	0.81	1.08
15122									

PIVOT TABLES



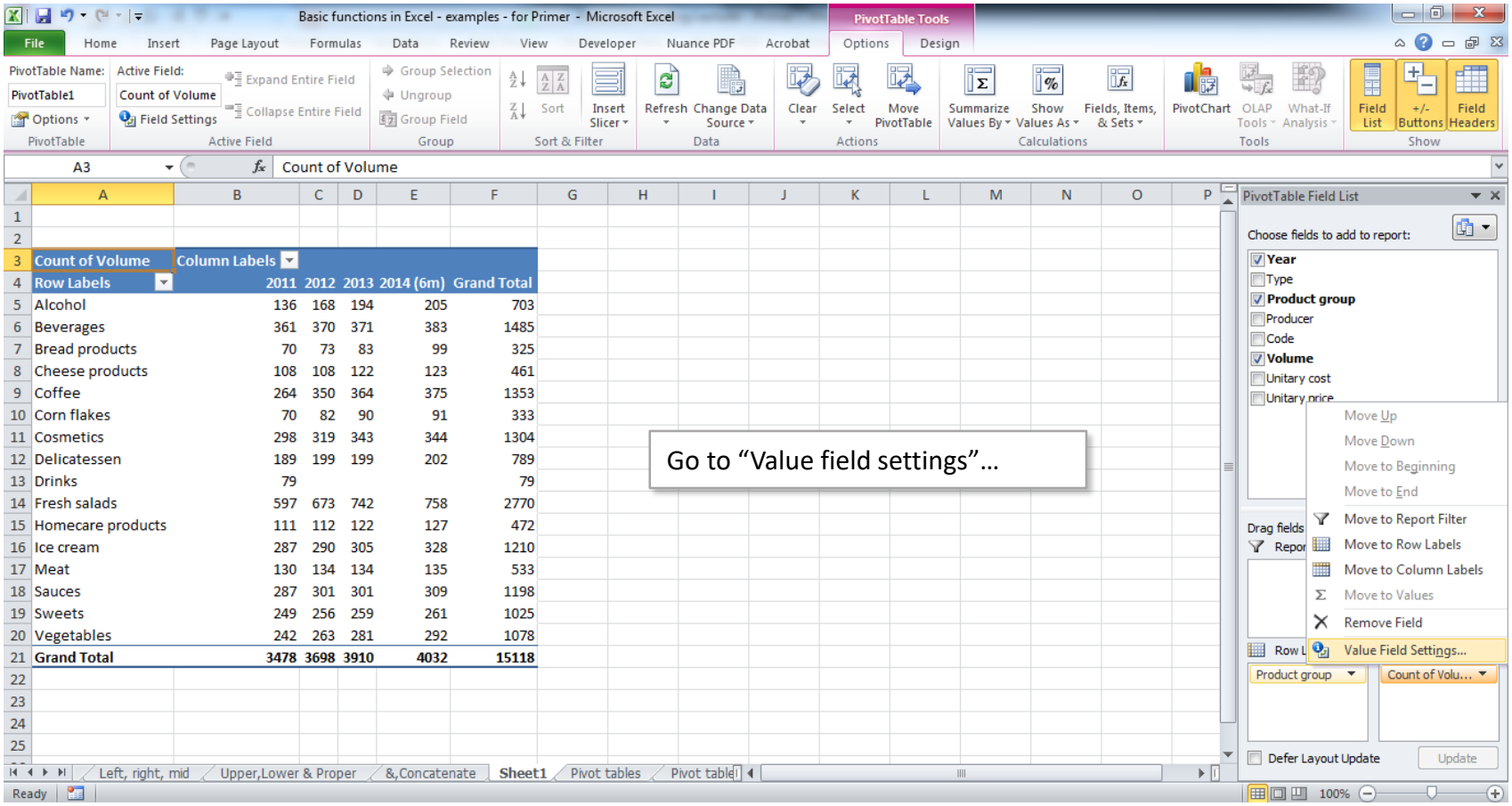
PIVOT TABLES



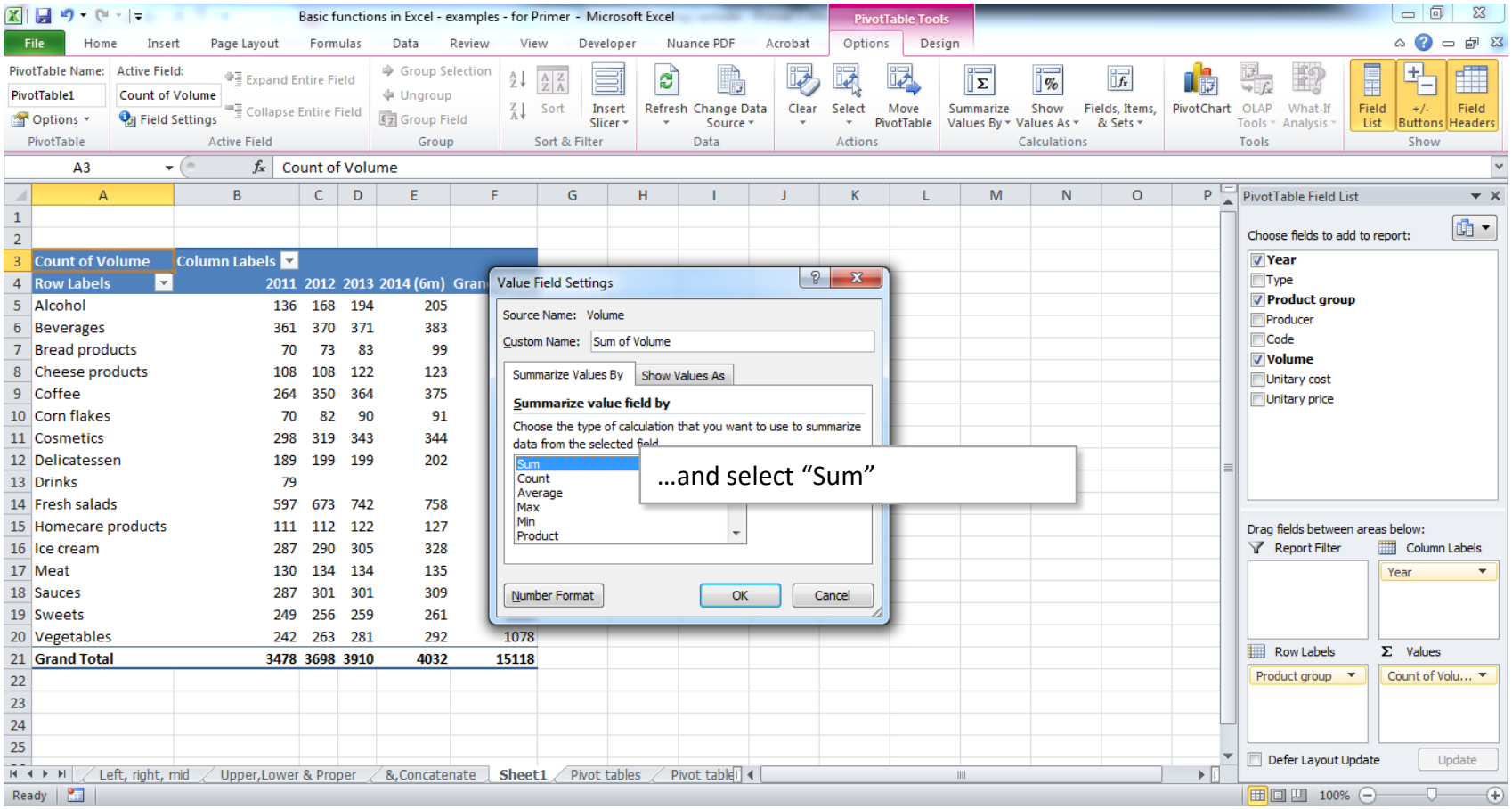
We have to select what type of operation needs to be carried out for given fields

In this example Excel counts the “Volume” cells. In each of them we have the actual volume figures and therefore we would like these cells to be summed

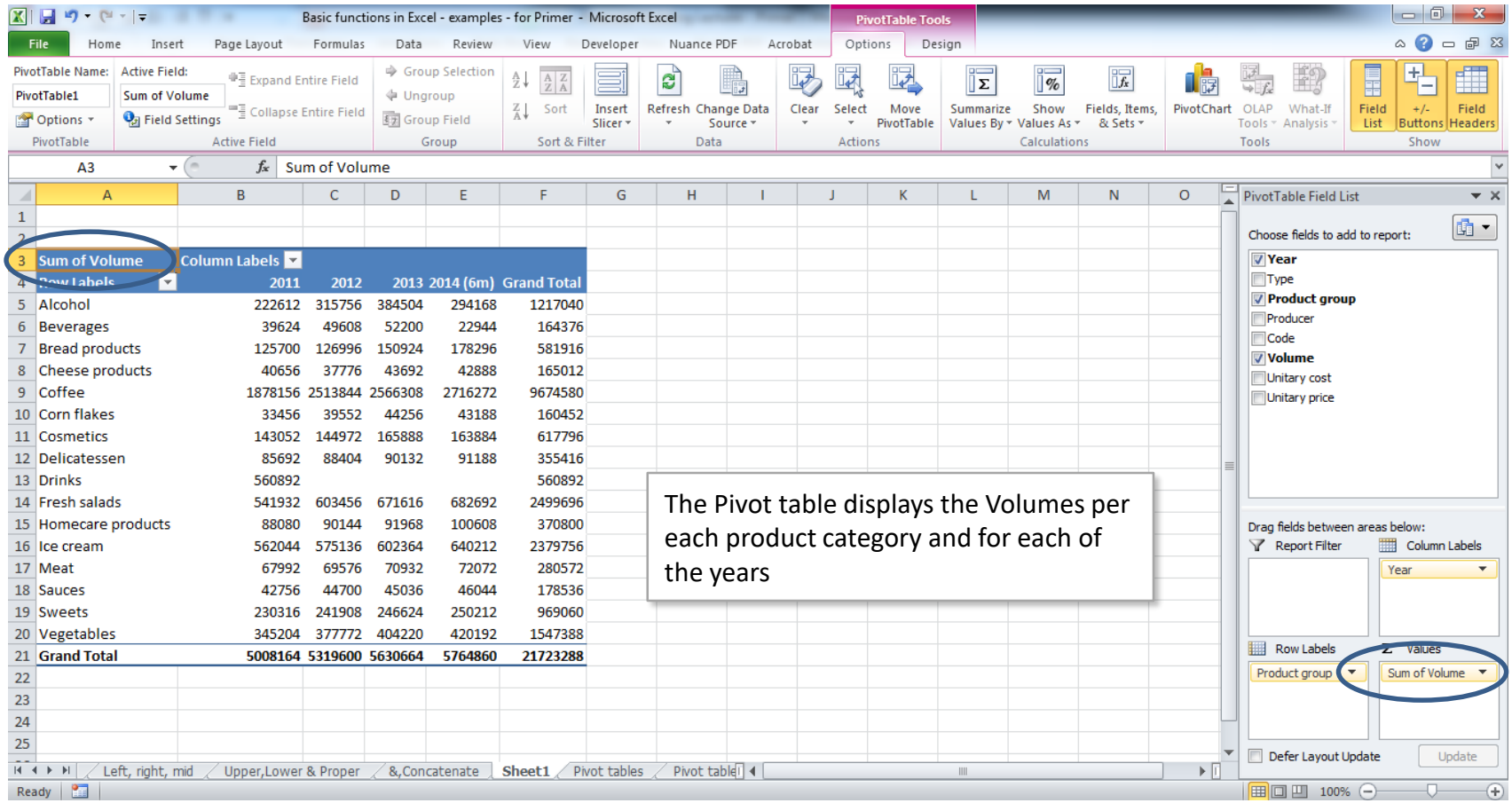
PIVOT TABLES



PIVOT TABLES



PIVOT TABLES


Basic functions in Excel - examples - for Primer - Microsoft Excel
PivotTable Tools
Sum of Volume
Column Labels
Row Labels
2011 2012 2013 2014 (6m) Grand Total
Alcohol 222612 315756 384504 294168 1217040
Beverages 39624 49608 52200 22944 164376
Bread products 125700 126996 150924 178296 581916
Cheese products 40656 37776 43692 42888 165012
Coffee 1878156 2513844 2566308 2716272 9674580
Corn flakes 33456 39552 44256 43188 160452
Cosmetics 143052 144972 165888 163884 617796
Delicatessen 85692 88404 90132 91188 355416
Drinks 560892 560892
Fresh salads 541932 603456 671616 682692 2499696
Homecare products 88080 90144 91968 100608 370800
Ice cream 562044 575136 602364 640212 2379756
Meat 67992 69576 70932 72072 280572
Sauces 42756 44700 45036 46044 178536
Sweets 230316 241908 246624 250212 969060
Vegetables 345204 377772 404220 420192 1547388
Grand Total 5008164 5319600 5630664 5764860 21723288
The Pivot table displays the Volumes per each product category and for each of the years
PivotTable Field List
Choose fields to add to report:
Year
Type
Product group
Producer
Code
Volume
Unitary cost
Unitary price
Drag fields between areas below:
Report Filter
Column Labels
Year
Row Labels
Values
Product group
Sum of Volume
Defer Layout Update
Update
Left, right, mid
Upper,Lower & Proper
&,Concatenate
Sheet1
Pivot tables
Ready